

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

VOL. VII

JUNE, 1917

NUMBER 6

Breeding Ewe Lambs

By ROBERT BLASTOCK, Donerail, Kentucky

CAN ewe lambs be bred and will they raise lambs successfully when they are from twelve to fourteen months old? All who have been in the sheep business any length of time have either asked this question or answered it to the best of their ability. In order to answer this question correctly, under conditions existing in the state of Kentucky, I conducted an experiment in 1911 and 1912 with Hampshire ewe lambs with the approval of the late L. V. Harkness. Had I ever expected to publish the inner workings of this experiment, I would probably have gone about it a little differently and certainly would have made more notes to refresh my memory. I take this statement from the record it was entered in, and as we jotted it down, I give it to the readers of the National Wool Grower.

The experiment was carried on over a period of twelve months. September 1, 1911, 218 ewe lambs that were dropped in February were separated from the flock. Fifteen of these were sold to the butcher. Out of the 203 remaining, 50 were selected to represent a general average. This 50 was then divided as equally as possible into two lots of 25 each. The ewes to be bred were known as Lot 1 and averaged in weight 127 pounds. The check bunch was known as Lot 2 and averaged 126¾ pounds. Lot No. 1 was then bred and turned back with the main

bunch. Lot No. 2 was put on a mixed pasture by themselves.

September 25, Lot No. 1 was transferred to a rape pasture, the idea being to have them increasing in weight as the breeding season approached. October 7, Cocum Evergood, a seven-year-old stud ram, was turned in with Lot No. 1. October 27 the ram was taken out. October 28, Lot No. 1 was turned in a field of thousand-headed kale. November 19, Lot No. 1 was

pounds of grain mixed as follows: Rolled oats, 150 pounds; broad bran, 100 pounds; oil cake, 30 pounds. This ration was continued until ten days before the ewes were due to lamb. It was then gradually decreased until March 3, the day the first lamb was dropped. The ewes were then receiving one-third pound apiece.

March 3 to 11 the 25 ewes dropped 29 lambs. No ewes required assistance, and none disowned their lambs.

All the ewes had plenty of milk. March 17, the feed was increased extending over a period of 32 days. At the end of that time, the ewes were receiving one and three-fourths pounds per day of the same mixture as was fed after January 18. March 24, the ewes and their lambs in Lot 1 were turned on rye; shelter was provided, and the lambs were fed



The Ewe in This Photo Is 14 Month Old and the Mother of the Lamb Shown.

turned on a blue grass pasture. This pasture contained an open shed and a spring of water. They remained in this pasture until March 24, 1912, and choice clover hay was fed to them in racks during this period. December 1, Lot No. 1 received a small allowance of grain per day; it consisted of equal parts of bran and oats. After the first five days, one-fourth pound per day was fed for the rest of the month. January 1, 1912, the grain allowance was increased to one pound per head per day of equal parts of bran and oats. On January 18, this allowance was increased to one and three-fourths

from a creep. April 7, Lot No. 1 was turned on winter wheat and given a little hay. The lambs were still fed from the creep. May 9, Lot No. 1 was turned on spring oats. The lambs were allowed to feed from the creep but the hay feeding was stopped. June 2, Lot No. 1 was turned on winter vetches; the lamb creep was provided, and the ewes were given one pound of grain. June 27, Lot No. 1 was turned on rape; the creep was continued; the ewes received one-half pound of grain. July 31, the lambs were weaned and weighed, the average weight of the lambs being 117 pounds. August 1 to

9, 15 ewes of Lot No. 1 were kept in a dry lot to get rid of excess of milk, the remaining 10 being on a mixed pasture. On August 9th, ewes of Lot No. 1 were turned on an old clover field until the end of the month. At this time the ewes in Lot No. 1 that had raised the lambs averaged 159 pounds in weight, and the ewes in Lot No. 2 that had not been bred averaged 191 pounds.

September 1 to December 1, the ewes in Lot No. 2, which were not bred, had the run of corn fields sown to rape.

December 1 until April 20, Lot No. 2 had the run of a blue grass pasture with an open shed and were fed during this period two ounces of cotton-

seed meal and one-fourth pound of equal parts of bran and oats per day with all the clover hay and corn fodder they cared to eat. From April 20 to September 1, Lot No. 2 had the run of blue grass pastures, mixed pastures, and clover and stubble fields.

that were kept in the dry lot lost considerable flesh during that period.

Lot No. 1 sheared $7\frac{3}{4}$ pounds of wool, and Lot No. 2 $9\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Both lots were sheared as lambs, but no record of weights was then kept.

During the period the ewes were carrying their lambs, grain was fed in troughs on the opposite side of the field from the barn. Salt was fed in a covered trough as far from the barn and spring as possible; the corn fodder was scattered. All this was done with the idea of making the ewes take plenty of exercise.

The reason an old ram was bred to the ewes was because it has been my experience that an old ram will not

her first lamb when she is two years old, but not so well as an old ewe.

It will be asked: Do ewe lambs that are bred develop at maturity, say as three-year-olds, equally as well as their flock mates that were not bred when ewe lambs? I can confidently assure you that under the conditions prevailing at Walnut Hall Farms they do. For several reasons I have taken particular note of this, and at weaning time as two-year-olds, they seem to have stood the pull of the lambs better than those that have only had one crop.

So far as this experiment is concerned, the breeding of Hampshire-down ewe lambs in the state of Kentucky is satisfactory and profitable. Each season I make a practice of breeding a few, always including those individuals I have exhibited or I am fitting for exhibition. The best ewe lambs I have had dropped this season is out of the ewe lamb that won first in her class at the 1916 International.

Were a man to ask me today "Do you advise the breeding of ewe lambs?" I would say no, not because I think it detrimental to their development, but for the reason that few men engaged in the sheep business, and knowing how, have stability enough to carry it out correctly.

I know cases where men have bred their ewe lambs, they started out with good resolutions and really meant to do right. I have visited their flocks a month or six weeks previous to lambing, and found sheep of all ages running together, ewe lambs heavy in lamb fighting against odds for their share of the feed—and not getting it.

If they are separated at all it will be perhaps only a week before lambing, or lambing may have commenced. Mr. Owner will be a very anxious man now, his conscience pricks him, knowing he has left undone those things he ought to have done, he commences to be very good to them, so good in fact that for the time being he spoils their appetite and ruins their digestive system and kills two or three of them trying to accomplish in weeks that which takes months.

(Continued on Page 14.)



These Ewe Lambs Were Not Bred Except the One on the Left Which is About to Lamb.

The whole experiment was conducted to give the ewes in Lot No. 1 the best of treatment and at the same time adhere as closely to nature as possible. The 25 ewes in Lot No. 1 dropped 29 lambs and raised 26 of them; one was born dead and one was killed either by a dog or a fox; one died from natural causes. Seventeen of the 26 lambs raised were ram lambs; the other nine were ewes. The 15 ewes of Lot No. 1

sire as many twins as a ram lamb or a yearling. In this case I did not want twins.

In comparing Nos. 1 and 2 on September 1, 1912, the first thing noticed was that the ewes in Lot No. 1 were not so fat as in Lot No. 2, but it appeared to me that the ewes in Lot No. 1 that had been bred had the larger frame of the two lots.

Now regarding the lambs that were dropped by these ewes from Lot No. 1: They compared quite favorably with those dropped by older ewes. I have never tried breeding ewe lambs for a high percentage of twins, but when one does have twins she raises them apparently as well as a ewe that has

Little Known Breeds of Sheep

By GEORGE H. DACY

THE sheep industry of England includes many breeds which have not been widely imported to America but which in the majority of instances are adapted to conditions in that country. For example the Kent or Romney Marsh breed is famous abroad as the producers of the largest and strongest lambs which are born by any ewes irrespective of breed. This breed has proved satisfactory under American conditions and is valuable in crossing work to improve the size and quality of lambs especially those intended for hot house trade. At present about two hundred animals of the breed are registered in the Romney Sheep Breeders' Association of America.

The Romney has been popular in Kent County, England where the breed originated for several centuries. The sheep are very hardy, produce heavy fleeces of long wool, are excellent grazers and rustlers and on their native heath rarely receive any food other than pasturage throughout the year. Early infusions of Leicester blood reduced the size, constitution and rustling ability of the breed as well as the weight of the fleece but they improved the form, quality and early maturing characters of the breed. The crossing of Romneys on the fine-wooled breeds of America has been instrumental in improving the lamb crop, while the general adaptability of the breed to conditions in this country favor its gain in popular favor.

Kent sheep are described as being "white-faced, hornless and extremely hardy. Mature rams weigh 200 to 225

pounds while the ewes tip the beam at 175 to 200 pounds. The mutton is as good as produced by any long-wooled breed and plays a prominent part in the frozen carcass trade of New Zealand and Argentina. The average fleece weighing from 8 to 12 pounds is long, dense and like medium wool. The breed is faulted by leading English shepherds and judges because it shows an undue prominence of backbone and shoulders and due to the fact that it is lacking in fixed type."

The Exmoor Horn sheep are well adapted to the hilly sections of Amer-

a good quality of flesh and wool and in conformation is very symmetrically proportioned. The English custom is to maintain the sheep on the mountains during the grazing season and then to remove them to the lowlands where they are fattened for market.

The Exmoor is a small, white-faced, horned breed, extremely active and hardy. In form the body is rotund and blocky, the Exmoor resembling the Southdown in conformation and easy fattening characteristics. The breed carries heavier fleeces and is a little larger than the Southdown. An excellent quality of mutton is produced, rivaling that of the Southdown but the Exmoor wool is longer and coarser in quality.

"Welsh Mountain sheep inhabit the highest hills of Wales. There is a wide variation in the type and size of these sheep due to the many breeds which have been used in their mating and crossing. In lowland sections the breed has been improved by the



Exmoors.

ica according to the experience of importers who have worked with the breed. It is one of the oldest English breeds and noted for its extreme hardness and activity in rustling food under adverse conditions. Early crosses with the Leicester improved the size, fleece and maturity of the Exmoor. About seventy years ago the Exmoor and Dartmoor were the leading breeds of the West of England. The former is the smaller breed and is distinguished easily by the distinctive beards like those of goats which occur on the rams. The breed is especially adapted to mountainous sections. It produces

use of Lincoln and Leicester blood, which has increased the early maturing qualities and decreased the rustling proclivities of the Welsh Mountain sheep. Hence the need of artificial feeding on roots and other roughage has been developed. Mutton emanating from this breed, with that of the Black-Faced Highland is claimed to be the best that reaches the London market," says an English authority on sheep.

"The improved type of Welsh Mountain sheep has a white face although rusty brown, yellow and gray faces also occur. The poll is clean except that

occasionally a tuft of wool is present on the head of the ram. The head is small and well carried, the neck is long, the shoulders a little low, the girth small and the sides flat. The best grades of wool are used in making the famous Welsh shawls. The sheep weigh from thirty-two pounds, upwards, and the fleeces average two pounds and upwards in weight. One American flock reports the average weight of fleeces as 4.2 pounds, the lamb crop 130 per cent and the mutton of the best market grade.

The ewes are good mothers. In England during the period from November until April the sheep are fed on the lowlands and returned to the mountains for summer grass."

"The Kerry Hill sheep are the only Welsh breed that produce wool perfectly free of kemp. The young pro-

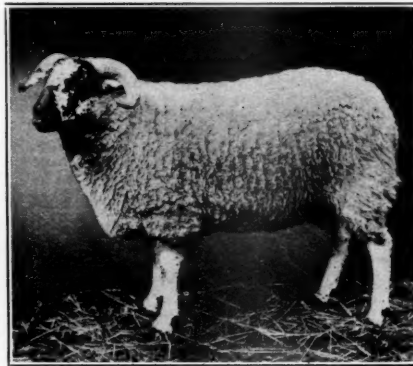


Kerry Hills

geny are very popular with the fat lamb trade due to rapid fattening and early maturing qualities. This breed is no longer a strictly mountain variety in so much as it cannot exist without artificial feeding. The extensive feeding of root crops and good grazing have done much to improve the Kerry Hills. They are a medium sized sheep with a dense coat of medium wool, spread over their low, blocky, broad and long bodies. They have white heads, large, wooly cheeks, white, bunch foreheads. The breed is polled and has a characteristic beaver-like tail. These sheep are very quiet and gentle and sometimes are criticised because they lack in depth of body," is the way the sheep are commonly described. Wyoming sheepmen report Kerry Hills as vigorous and hardy but

light shearers, yielding seven to eight pounds per fleece and not exceptional as mutton producers under western conditions.

Lonk sheep which derive their name from coarse herbage which grows upon the moorlands of West Riding and Yorkshire counties are of unknown origin. They are a large, mountain breed, slightly resembling the Black-Faced Highland although being heavier, larger, more upstanding with a denser fleece than the Highland. The face and legs are black and bare of wool but a small tuft occurs on the forehead and a fringe on the back legs. The average weight of fleece is about eight pounds. A Montana importation of sixty Lonks did well but the breed is not adapted to range conditions be-



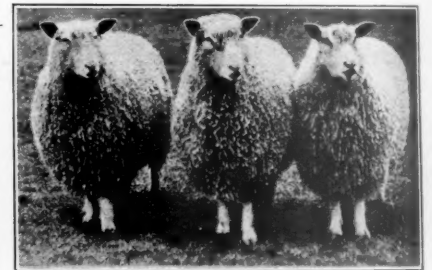
The Lonk

cause it is impossible to herd these sheep. In mountainous sections Lonk sheep give the best results.

Wensleydale sheep come from the old Teeswater and "Mugs" breeds which were used by Blakewell in the development of the Leicester. Leicester rams crossed on Wensleydale ewes imparted early maturity, smaller, more compact carcasses, better quality of mutton and a finer, denser fleece to the latter breed. The Wensleydale at present is a large, high standing, hornless, long-wooled breed which is very active and hardy. The face, legs and entire skin to a less degree are blue. They produce a good quality of mutton and wool of good fiber although the openness of the fleece is objectionable. The ribs are well-sprung and deep, the loins

are well-meated while the flanks are full. The wool is of bright luster of like staple and curled all over the body. The Wyoming Experiment Station criticises the Wensleydale as being too leggy, too open in fleece and poor for crossing operations with other breeds.

Persian sheep are incorrectly credited in some sections as producers of Persian lambskins. The crossing of imported Persian sheep on the fine-wooled breeds gave rise to the Persianino sheep of America which were popular for a time on account of their good mutton form and type. As a rule Persian mutton is of good quality, the tail being eaten as a delicacy by the Turks. The wool of this breed is rather long and coarse and grades as carpet wool. Persian sheep outside of their native land are of relatively little significance and importance.



Wensleydales

NO PROFIT IN SIGHT.

An eastern Idaho sheepman, who visited the office of the National Wool Grower, had the following to say: "There seems to be a prevailing impression that the sheepman is making a lot of money this year, but I will just venture the prediction that when he gets his bills paid and takes account of stock, he will find that 1917 was not as good a year as the average from 1908 to 1914. I fed 1,000 tons of alfalfa to 4,000 sheep last winter, and in addition fed a considerable quantity of corn. My bill for feed alone amounted to \$4 per ewe, but in spite of this big feed bill I have lost a lot of sheep and only have a little better than 50 per cent lamb crop, but at that I have done better than lots of my neighbors."

Senaton Drake As A Prophet

An Interview

SENATOR W. A. DRAKE, Colorado's pioneer feeder, gave his ideas concerning the future of the wool and mutton industry to a representative of the National Wool Grower at Chicago in May when he put over a string of shorn lambs at a price that figured \$17.60 per hundredweight with the wool in. "Within twenty years I have sold lambs equally as good on the Chicago market at \$4.25 per hundredweight," he said, "but at that time I could buy land now worth \$200 per acre at \$50, and everything else was low in proportion. Cost of finishing has also gone skyward, but it has nevertheless been an eminently satisfactory season. Feeders in Northern Colorado have cleaned up more money than ever before. Just how much I am not prepared to say but their profits will not aggregate less than two million dollars. The feed bill was high, but we had the benefit of a constantly advancing market.

This is always a great help to the feeder.

"We are in the business to stay, but I will venture the assertion that we will never witness such a profitable season as that just closed. I made that remark to a Colorado acquaintance the other day, and he replied: 'Drake you are discredited. Not long since you predicted, when lambs sold at \$11 that the limit had been reached, yet here we are getting close to \$18 per hundredweight.' The only logical deduction is that anything is liable to happen. Feeding lambs are going to cost more, however, and there is not

even a remote prospect of a much lower feed bill. We may have a big corn crop, but the bins are bare and there is no reserve supply of hay in the West, or anywhere else for that matter, consequently the feed problem will be with us right along. We must make up our minds that cost of putting on gain will remain high.

"Considerable lamb contracting has already been done at prices that look high measured by cost in recent years. Trade started around \$9.25 and worked to an \$11.50 basis, recent reports being

"We will probably not make as much money next season. Those who laid in feed early have done well. The steadily advancing market has been the chief factor in our favor. I put in my corn last fall at a figure that gave me a profit of \$75,000 if I had thrown it back on the market. Last year it will be remembered we started buying feeders at \$7.25, running the price up to \$10; this year we have started on a \$9.25@11.50 basis, but I am confident there are no breakers ahead, at least not serious ones. Last year it

was common expectancy that the feeder was ripe to get a bump, but he has been reclining in velvet. It is our banner year and will doubtless go into history as such.

"Colorado fed as many lambs this year as it ever did, and I do not credit the theory that the business will wane. It is true that we are planting a larger area in beets this year, but we are also breaking new land, which means hay production and

the crop rotation necessary to maintaining soil fertility means that much hay must be produced. Colorado will continue in the mutton finishing business and will find it one of its most profitable industries. We are as permanently in that business as are the railroads in moving freight or passengers.

"Wool is going up. I took 51½¢ for my clip and let it go cheap. The McMurray clip sold a few days later for 54¢ at Montgomery, Illinois, and I let that much added money get away from me. We have not begun to comprehend the possibilities of the wool mar-



Registered Rambouillets of Hobbs & Gillett, Buhl, Idaho.

that deals have been made as high as \$12. I consider these lambs well bought. The crop will be the shortest in twenty-five years and as feeders have had three good years in succession, they will buy regardless of feed conditions or any other factor that may be injected. I am a bull in unqualified terms. Today I paid \$17.10 for lambs to take out and shear, on the Chicago market, my theory being that there will be an advance in shorn stock that will make the transaction profitable. There will be no cheap cattle or hogs, wool is going up and both sheep and lambs must sell high.

ket, especially if the war continues, and there is no sign of peace on the horizon.

"All signs indicate a short lamb crop. On May 1, Colorado feed lots had fewer lambs than ordinarily on June 1, and there were few anywhere else. California can furnish little relief, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arizona are dry, and the crop in the Northwest will be far below normal. It is a safe prediction that every month of 1917 will witness a new set of price records at the market.

"Market conditions have me guessing. Here we have lambs selling in the early May at \$16.75 in Omaha, which is more than the Buffalo price. Shearing lambs at \$17.25 at Omaha! Just think of it. And these prices are being paid by people who are known in the trade as 'wise guys.'

"There is nothing to it but continued high prices. The breeder is in the saddle, but the feeder will make money, not so much as this season probably, but sufficient to induce him to stay in."

A RAM FOR THE SALE.

On another page is seen a photograph of a yearling Rambouillet ram owned by the Butterfield Livestock Company. Mr. Butterfield considers this one of the best, if not the best, Rambouillet ram he ever bred. This ram will be sent to the Salt Lake Ram Sale and offered at public auction. As the photograph indicates the ram is an exceptional individual, such as a breeder produces but once in a life time. We have no doubt but that he will be appreciated by the visitors to the sale.

FROM NORTHWEST UTAH.

Promontory, Utah. We are busy lambing, having just started in May. The weather is fine and feed is almost perfect. On account of the late spring the feed is nice and tender, having grown up in just a few days. Some of the bands are lambled out in this part of the country now. Those that lambled in April couldn't get on their

lambing grounds on account of snow and late spring, so they lambled wherever they happened to be and are still moving north toward their lambing grounds. Even at that some of them lambled over 80 per cent. Others that bought hay and corn to lamb on didn't do nearly so well. Ewes had no milk.

We have still some rabid coyotes in Boxelder County. One of my neighbors in particular had quite a loss in ewes and lambs by them. One of the herders did some fancy dancing to keep one of the rabid coyotes from biting his legs; finally he killed it with a sheep hook. I hope we will still keep "up war on coyotes" and keep after them until we have the last one. I put out several baits in February as we were advised to do by the National Wool Grower. I found sixteen killed.

Well, I can say like all others from



A Cotswold Rambouillet Ram Used by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

different parts of the country that we have had the worst winter and spring I ever saw. Sheepmen were pretty well prepared to look after their interests, but the spring made us all wonder what next. Of course, nearly everyone has had some loss. I understand some were quite heavy. The best sheep I have seen this spring were wintered between the Nevada line and Terrace, Boxelder County. They didn't feed them and had no loss.

I certainly enjoy the Wool Grower. I read it from beginning to end. It is a great paper and no sheepman can afford not to read it.

I enclose check for blanket for the soldier boys. FRED SORENSON.

FIFTY-FOUR CENTS FOR WOOL.

Not much has happened of importance around Cokeville, Wyoming, since last I wrote you except that the National Wool Warehouse sold my 1916 wool the other day for 54 cents. I was offered only 30 cents for this clip when it was shorn.

D. ETCHEVERY.

SOUTHDOWN RAM FOR OHIO UNIVERSITY

The undersigned recently made a visit to the noted Southdown flock of Col. Robert McEwen of Canada, where he purchased for the Ohio State University the two-year-old ram, Cheveley Sheik. This ram was bred by McCalmont of England, and was imported by Col. McEwen. He was first prize and champion yearling in 1916 at the New York State Fair, at the Toronto Exposition, and at the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago. He is a large Southdown, and early in May, without his fleece, weighed 215 pounds. He is a ram of much masculine character, carries a great width of rib, is especially strong of back and leg of mutton, and stands strong and wide on short legs. He, without doubt, is one of the greatest Southdown rams today in America. The Ohio State University imported a Babraham ram in 1914, that proved an uncommonly good sire, and the University has secured in Cheveley Sheik a still better ram, to breed to the daughters of Babraham Magician.

C. S. PLUMB.

BREEDING EWE LAMBS.

(Continued from Page 10.)

My advise to men who contemplate breeding their ewe lambs has been—think twice and then don't. Let them run over for one winter, give them an open shed for shelter from storm and wind, allow them plenty of exercise, fresh water, clover or alfalfa hay, salt and enough grain to keep them growing, when spring comes you will have a bunch of well developed ewes with unimpaired vitality.

The Blow Fly Pest In Australia

By R. H. HARROWELL

DURING the past season the Blow Pest has been more acute than at any previous stage in the pastoral history of Australia. Many sheep owners have lost over 25 per cent of their ewes—the total losses of sheep run into millions.

The species of Blow Fly which cause the trouble are known, entomologically as the following:

Calliphora Villose, calliphor rufifacies. *Calliphora oceaniae* and *Lucillia sericata*. Of the four varieties the calliphor rufifacies causes the most trouble.

The New South Wales government has established Experiment Stations in various parts of that state—and the work is being subsidised from funds originally collected from Pastoralists for the purpose of solving the Rabbit Problem. While a great deal of very interesting information has been obtained as a result of these investigations—so far they have not yielded any more effective remedy than those which have hitherto been in use.

A large number of sheep owners have been in the habit of crutching their sheep at certain periods of the year—in the attempt to mitigate the effects of the Blow Fly, but crutching has not proved a reliable preventive and it is costly and laborious. The cost of crutching ranges from eleven shillings to 14 shillings per 100 ewes. Not only are the ewes crutched—but they are also dressed with various specifics—which give varying periods of protection against further trouble.

During the last six months nearly every flock has had its percentage of fly blown sheep—and in many cases the percentage has been very heavy indeed. On the big stations in Queensland own-

ers have often been compelled to shear with only seven months wool in order to mitigate fly troubles. The flies have been striking sheep off shears, and pastoralists have been at their wits end to cope with the evil.

The ewes get blown about the crutch and the parts affected quickly become a seething mass of maggots. Rams get blown about the head and in the ears and in the neck, and weaners are apparently easy victims.

Scores of specifics are on the market but with the exception of good reli-

ably becoming apparent. The Queensland department of Agriculture and Stock, in a report published last year contained the following:

"A visitation of the fly in October last made it necessary to take prompt measures for the protection of the sheep, of which 636 were examined and crutched. These experiments have now been carried on for some fifteen months, and the conclusions so far are that dipping gives a certain amount of protection from the fly. It does not prevent the fly from striking, but Mr. Brown is confident that it prevents the area affected from spreading.

"Of the 636 sheep examined by him, 140 were not treated at all, and they showed that 53.57 per cent had been blown in varying degree, a large proportion badly. The remainder were dipped in lots of 50 in the different dips that are under examination, and of these 18.4 per cent had been blown at some time or another. The result works out, therefore, that dipping gives protection to the difference between 18.4 per cent and 53.57 per cent.

The advantage and profit of dipping is further indicated

by the fact that the wool of the dipped sheep brought 3d per pound more in the open market than the wool of the undipped sheep. This difference may perhaps have been affected by the war, but it may safely be assumed that in normal times there is a difference of a penny per pound."

These experiments are being continued.

While a large number of sheep owners find Arsenical Powder Dips the best and most economical remedy yet discovered, others declare it to be useless. It is, however, gradually becoming clear that the causes of failure are



Yearling Ram of the Butterfield Livestock Co. Mr. Butterfield Considers this the Best Yearling He Ever Bred—He Will Be Sent to the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

able arsenical powder dip none of them give universally satisfactory results. The ideal remedy for blow fly is a preparation which could be applied to sheep at any time—and which would ward off the fly till shearing. At the present time no such remedy exists, and it is extremely doubtful if it will ever be discovered. Any remedy applied is, of course, to a more or less extent at the mercy of sunshine and rain, and its protective capacity is consequently dependent upon the season.

But out of the chaotic conglomeration of remedies, the advantages of a reliable arsenical powder dip are grad-

generally explained by careless or ignorant use of the dip—or by circumstances under which it would be unreasonable to expect satisfactory results. For instance, if sheep are dipped off shears—and are immediately subjected to say three inches of rain, as was the case last year, dipping could not give much protection. But if sheep are carefully dipped with say two months' wool on very different results are obtained. In dipping for blow fly prevention the following points must be most carefully observed if protection is to be secured.

1. Use arsenical dip.
2. Mix it correctly.
3. Stir the bath continually.
4. Allow the sheep to be thoroughly soaked to the skin.
5. Allow the sheep to dry in the shade.
6. See that the sheep have sufficient wool on when being dipped.
7. Use rain water or good soft water. If hard water is used washing soda should be added.

Even with most careful dipping it is possible that conditions may favor the blow fly some months after dipping, when it is not safe to dip again. This fact has led to the practice of spraying which is rapidly coming into use as the most economical and effective remedy.

A reliable Arsenical Powder Dip is used—and it is sprayed on to the sheep under pressure. Spraying is really a misnomer because a fine spray is useless. The dip is put on by means of a solid jet through a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch nozzle under pressure of about 60 pounds. The nozzle is held close to the sheep. Spraying plants operated either by hand or power are used and the process is as follows:

Before putting the sheep into the race all badly blown sheep are pulled out and penned for special treatment. Unblown sheep—and sheep only slightly affected are then put into the race, all ewes, lambs, weaners or rams are sprayed on the crutch, tail inside the hind legs and on the heads and necks if necessary. Keep the nozzle close to the sheep so as to ensure penetration.

By exercising ordinary care it is not necessary to shut off the jet after spraying each individual sheep. The knack of transferring the jet from sheep to sheep without waste is acquired. Each sheep must be done thoroughly. Too heavy a spraying cannot do any harm and it is better to overspray than to miss parts of the sheep that should be properly treated. Sheep can be safely and effectively treated in this way with any length of wool,—from 2 weeks off shears,—to 18 months' growth, or a week before shearing if necessary, or right up to lambing. After the unblown and slightly blown sheep have been treated the badly blown sheep are put in the race. On these a weaker solution of dip is used, viz, 2 pints of Powder to 10 gallons of water. The affected parts are sprayed and immediately after they are sprinkled liberally with Boracic acid and Powder. The boracic acid has a soothing effect on the wound which is cleansed, and quickly heals. About a week later these sheep are again sprayed with a stronger solution, viz: 4 pints of Powder to 10 gallons of water. Treated this way sheep are generally safe from further trouble. The wound heals and a new growth of wool soon covers the part affected. Occasionally odd sheep die after such treatment—but such sheep would have probably died in any case, and the number saved and protected far more than compensate for the few lost.

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Salt Lake Ram Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31.

The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

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Another factor that has been operative in stimulating wool buying has been the probability that Congress will impose a duty of 10 per cent on all imports of raw wool. This seemed more and more likely as the days went by, and its imminence has led to the accumulating by the mills of a great volume of wool, especially South American sorts, these being by far the most plentiful in this market for many months. That the proposed tariff changes constitute a complete reversal of the policy of the Democratic administration appears to have little effect in the face of needs of the government of increased revenues.

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generally explained by careless or ignorant use of the dip—or by circumstances under which it would be unreasonable to expect satisfactory results. For instance, if sheep are dipped off shears—and are immediately subjected to say three inches of rain, as was the case last year, dipping could not give much protection. But if sheep are carefully dipped with say two months' wool on very different results are obtained. In dipping for blow fly prevention the following points must be most carefully observed if protection is to be secured.

1. Use arsenical dip.
2. Mix it correctly.
3. Stir the bath continually.
4. Allow the sheep to be thoroughly soaked to the skin.
5. Allow the sheep to dry in the shade.
6. See that the sheep have sufficient wool on when being dipped.
7. Use rain water or good soft water. If hard water is used washing soda should be added.

Even with most careful dipping it is possible that conditions may favor the blow fly some months after dipping, when it is not safe to dip again. This fact has led to the practice of spraying which is rapidly coming into use as the most economical and effective remedy.

A reliable Arsenical Powder Dip is used—and it is sprayed on to the sheep under pressure. Spraying is really a misnomer because a fine spray is useless. The dip is put on by means of a solid jet through a $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch nozzle under pressure of about 60 pounds. The nozzle is held close to the sheep. Spraying plants operated either by hand or power are used and the process is as follows:

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Formerly, the government contracts called for the use of three-eighths-blood wool in its contracts, but it is now understood that this will no longer be rigidly required, fabrics being passed on their merits. Mixtures containing 35 per cent waste, noils and shoddies will be allowed in overcoatings and blankets, and up to two-thirds cotton in winter underwear, and various mixtures of cotton in uniform cloths and shirting flannels. Just what effect this will have on the wool supply has not yet been worked out. It is estimated that it requires 38 pounds of wool to outfit a single soldier. Therefore, for the first million men, there will be required 38,000,000 pounds of clean wool, or, roughly speaking, 70,000,000 pounds of greasy wool. This is only the start, however, and makes no allowances for changes or renewals, which must come later.

Where so much has been done in a general way, it is difficult to quote specific instances or sales. In one of the early weeks in May it was reported that fully 20,000 bags of scoured and carbonized South American changed hands, the grades running from quarter-blood to half-blood. In addition to these wools, mainly scoured in this country, there were also sold in the same period something like 7,000 bags of scoured lambs' wool and a large volume of wool scoured in South America. This was followed by large sales the following week of Buenos Aires fours and fives, the latter being the Lincoln grade, which had previously attracted little attention from manufacturers. In the following weeks, while not so much was claimed to have been done as in the first case cited, the weekly sales have easily run up to 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds.

Values of these wools have shown a constantly advancing tendency. Where Lincolns were quoted at 53 to 54 cents a month ago, with sales at both figures, under the stimulus of better buying, 54, 54½ and latterly 55 cents was paid for this grade, with spot holdings very firm at the latter figure at this writing. Similar advances have been noted in other grades

of Buenos Aires wools, fours, or straight quarters, having sold in the closing days of May at 58 to 60 cents, against 56 to 57 cents a month ago; and high quarters, or threes, at 66 to 68 cents, compared with 58 to 60 cents last month. The latter grade has been especially scarce and wanted, which accounts for the relatively greater advance than for the other grades.

Perhaps the most surprising thing about the market is the way the South American scoured lambs' wools have been absorbed, and the prices that have been paid for them. At the beginning of the month they were going slowly at 75 to 80 cents, but under the speculative impulse quickly advanced, especially for 56s to 58s, sales being made at the close at \$1.15 to \$1.25 clean for three-eighths-blood and 95 cents to \$1.10 for quarter-blood.

The market is well cleaned up on Montevideo 50 to 56s, with choice 58s very scarce. Montevideo wools sold late in the month at 65 to 70 cents for 50s, 75 to 78 cents for 56s and 78 to 80 cents for 58s, the advance in these wools having been fully as great as in other South Americans. It may fairly be said that the market has degenerated into a scramble for about everything offered in the way of South American wools, manufacturers taking Buenos Aires, Punta Arenas and Montevideo lots. This has naturally stimulated speculative buying among dealers, and a tremendous volume of wool has changed hands in this way, in some cases the same lot of wool being sold over and over before finally coming to rest in some mill storehouse. Greasy low wools have sold at 55 to 56 cents for 46s to 50s, with scoured and carbonized at \$1 to \$1.15, according to condition and attractiveness.

Outside of these South Americans, there has been comparatively little doing in foreign wools. Recent importations of Australian wools were quickly absorbed by manufacturers. Prices realized on the purchases in the last London sales are said to show a clean cost of about \$1.50 for combing pieces and \$1.70 for choice fine Merinos. Something has been done in choice

combing Capes on the clean basis of \$1.50 to \$1.60, with the shorter scoured wools on the basis of \$1.30 to \$1.40. American buyers are doing very little at the Cape, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting shipments made to this country.

Interest in the domestic clip largely centers in the new Territory wools, but as they are coming forward very slowly, not a great volume of actual wool in sight has yet been sold. Some new Arizona wools have changed hands at 55 cents and better, showing an estimated clean cost of \$1.40 to \$1.50, and some new Nevadas have changed hands at \$1.30 to \$1.40. The Reno outfit is showing samples of the new wools, but sales are not being pressed, sellers preferring to wait until they are in a position to show representative lines. Recent purchases in the West are reported to have been made on the basis of 52 to 55 cents, with some growers asking up to 60 to 65 cents.

Comparatively little wool remains to be sold in the West, recent estimates being that fully 75 per cent of the whole Territory clip is out of growers' hands, while of the early contracts secured by Eastern dealers, it is estimated that fully as large a percentage has been turned over to manufacturers. Old Territory wools are scarce, practically everything available being consigned wool in the hands of a single warehouse concern. Choice fine Territory scoured would bring \$1.60 or better when to be had. A little new quarter-blood Utah wool has been sold at 50 to 51 cents in the grease, estimated to cost 90 to 95 cents clean. Exasperating delays are being experienced in getting wool through the various scouring concerns. In most cases these are swamped with work and are unable to accept any more business until August.

Fleece wools have again made a new high record. Late in May Ohio three-eighths-blood combing wool sold at 65 cents, said to be the highest price ever known, when it is considered that this price was based on gold, while during the Civil War, the extreme prices recorded were in a greatly depreciated

currency. Ohio XX wool sold early in the month at 56 cents, but later sales were mostly odds and ends of the old clip, though at extreme prices.

Conditions in the fleece wool country are even stronger than those recorded farther West. Beginning the month at 50 cents in Ohio for clips running largely to medium, values have been slowly lifted until at the close nothing could be bought at less than 55 cents, and very little at that. Local buyers in Ohio and Michigan are meeting with considerable opposition, and are finding it very difficult to secure desirable clips at prices that Eastern wool houses are willing to pay. It is claimed that 60 to 61 cents has been paid in both states, and that many of the growers are asking 65, 70 and 75 cents for their wools, and are not disposed to listen to any bids below their selling limits. Buyers are keeping the wires hot in their efforts to induce their backers here to give them free rein, but without much success.

Based on what has actually been paid, Ohio fleece wools ought to be quoted in this market at 63 to 65 cents for fine washed delaine, 58 to 59 cents for XX and above, 58 to 59 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 50 to 51 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 62 to 63 cents for half-blood combing, 65 to 66 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 63 to 64 cents for quarter-blood combing and 51 to 53 cents for medium clothing.

Pulled wools have fully kept pace with other grades in the upward swing of the market, though as the summer opens, the available supply becomes rapidly smaller. Many of the pulleries are getting ready to shut down for the summer, as skins are scarce and high. At the close, Eastern pulled wools are quotable at \$1.75 or better for extras and fine A supers, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for A supers and \$1.30 to \$1.40 for B supers. Western pullings are quotable at \$1.35 to \$1.40 for A supers and \$1.20 to \$1.25 for B supers. Eastern combing pulled wools have changed hands in a moderate way on the clean basis of \$1.25 to \$1.35.

Receipts of wool for the month show

a material decrease, entirely in foreign, as domestic receipts were more than double the April figures. Total receipts for May, as compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were 36,702,228 pounds, including 15,107,527 pounds domestic and 21,594,701 pounds foreign. This compares with a total of 48,268,781 for May, 1916, of which 21,248,746 pounds were domestic and 27,020,035 pounds were foreign.

Total receipts from January 1 to May 31, 1917, were 210,116,246 pounds, including 57,409,251 pounds domestic and 152,706,995 pounds foreign. For the same period in 1916, total receipts were 237,938,044 pounds, including 77,869,303 pounds domestic and 160,068,741 pounds foreign.

Total shipments for the month of



A Lincoln Ram Imported from New Zealand for the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

May were 20,940,538 pounds, compared with 23,322,218 pounds for the same month last year. Total shipments from January 1 to May 31, 1917, were 134,812,401 pounds, compared with 160,936,613 pounds for the same period in 1916.

IN NORTHEAST IDAHO.

Billings, Mont.—R. W. Boone, representing the Hallowell, Jones & Donald Company of Boston, has purchased 180,000 pounds of wool at Salmon City. The price paid was 45¾ cents a pound. After the wool has been shipped to Dillon it will be shipped to the eastern market for grading.

LAMBING IN CASCADE COUNTY, MONTANA

May 30.—The Westwood Ranch is located in the valley below the main snow belt in an especially favored place for early lambing. We have a system of small sheds, distributed at various places along the two creeks that fork on our lambing grounds, where we have natural divisions for keeping the bunches separate. We haul the day drop in on one side, and one drop band is taken to a large dry shed where the night drop is taken care of and deposited in individual pens. These are all held for one day on good second cutting hay and water, being first properly tagged and looked over to see that the lamb gets the right start. This manner of distribution of small sheds allows us to hold all of our bunches in feed and at the same time not disturb them until the lambs are old enough to throw in the larger bunches. Wherever possible, we dock in these small bunches. In this way we eliminate wranglers and lose practically no lambs, it being possible to shed all of this stuff. When these unusual spring storms come, only one man is necessary at night to look after the night drop. This eliminates the usual work connected with open lambing and reduces the expense.

The winter just passed was the longest in our recollection although not the most severe. It began early in the fall and continued late in the spring. Our loss of old sheep was not heavy, but the late heavy snows in the spring continued so long that it was almost impossible to keep bred stuff in condition. Our lamb loss was due chiefly to the ewes' being out of condition and giving no milk. In our case, which is true, no doubt, of most stockmen, we have to keep stocked to the very limit in order to get proper returns on our investment. When an unusual winter comes, few are prepared. Is it not true that, if sheepmen run what sheep they could conveniently care for and are not pushed to the highest tension constantly, the price of wool and mutton is not too high? Seven years in the business

has proved this to me without a reasonable doubt. I believe the time has come when it will be possible to run less stuff and still command remunerative prices.

We heartily agree with you in the matter of a one per cent discount for tags on the entire wool clip. The deduction for tags originally was on account of Eastern-fed stuff around barns and in feeding yards, where manure accumulated on the wool. In the West, where sheep are ranged, this does not occur. In selling wool, we have in former sales confined the tags to what was actually in sacks at an agreed price.

As I am writing this, the ground is covered with snow from our usual May storm. Here in the valley there is not much snow, but back in the mountains it is quite deep.

HOWARD PEW.

FROM EASTERN WASHINGTON.

We have passed through one of the worst winters and springs in the history of eastern Washington. Everybody is through lambing and shearing and is ready for the mountains, but will be about two weeks late on account of the season. The lamb crop is shorter than usual owing to the bad weather through lambing, but the wool is very good as everybody used lots of feed. There was very little wool sold here before shearing and considerable is still in the hands of growers who are inclined to hold for better prices. Breeding ewes are scarce, and it will be hard to get young ones to replace the old ewes this fall. Yearling fine-wooled ewes are selling at from \$12 to \$13 per head, and coarse-wooled yearlings, from \$10.50 to \$12 per head.

The sheep industry is getting in good shape here as the coyote sheepman has gone, and everybody either owns his winter range, or has a good long lease on it. Many are fixing up good winter quarters and will be able to produce better wool and lambs. A roof over sheep in a stormy winter surely pays and is one of the best ways of keeping tallow on your stock.

L. L. ROBISON.

WOULD NOT SLAUGHTER EWE LAMBS

By Roscoe Wood.

These are unquestionably serious times for this nation. They are war times, and while many have not awoke to the seriousness of conditions which actually obtain and the results that may prevail in the near future, yet there is no cause for the hysterics into which some people, especially those connected or in charge of some of the publicity avenues of the nation, have permitted themselves to be carried.

If it were not for the ignorance relative to the sheep industry of the great majority of people the authority which some of these newspapers assume and the seriousness with which too many take their remarks their vaporings would be too ludicrous to be noticed. When a paper which calls itself the World's Greatest Newspaper prints in all seriousness an editorial advocating the keeping of sheep by suburbanites, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and city parks, the editor seems truly to have passed into the realm of hysteria and indulged his imagination in the wildest day dreams. A few days later this is followed by the contribution of a special correspondent who interviews an editor of a sheep paper, and this latter worthy advocates the curtailment of the slaughtering of sheep and declares that he expects "to get all the big packers to refuse to buy ewe lambs at any price."

Did you ever hear such rot?

Guess they are having it!

How much more sensible was the observation of that farmer editor, Henry Wallace, who recorded this observation in Wallace's Farmer three years ago. "The decrease in the number of sheep is not surprising. If any person will take a trip across the plains at any point from the Canadian line to New Mexico he will see one reason and perhaps the greatest reason why the number of sheep has been declining. Speculators have carried on a persistent campaign each year to induce farmers to go out into the natural sheep country in the semi-arid sec-

tions and buy land in the faith that by cultivation they could make it rain, only to be disappointed and discover that they have been the victims of wolves in sheep's clothing. When about three different sets of farmers make a vain attempt to change the climate then these lands which they have tried to improve in vain will largely go back to sheep pastures."

Because the public at large has kicked and cursed the sheep and the sheepmen and such proceeding has been popular and a potent factor in causing a curtailment of the industry the inexorable law of supply and demand has elevated the value of sheep products. But now the time seems to have come, or at least is rapidly coming, when the average man is awakening to the necessity of wool, and incidentally mutton. In these times of civilized savagery or barbarous civilization, as you may choose to call them, some people are beginning to realize that the elemental essentials of life are food and clothing. An army must be clothed and fed. As yet nothing has been found which is a substitute for wool, and no animal can produce wool but a sheep. At the same time that sheep supplies the most healthy meat obtainable.

Recognizing the necessity and importance of sheep many of these very people who have heretofore exerted their efforts toward putting the sheepman out of business and wiping out the industry of sheep raising suddenly become hysterical when all the sheep and wool they want at their own price do not appear as if by magic at their nod. Then they propose everybody in the country shall immediately proceed to raise sheep, and incidentally they expect to again reduce the price of sheep products to the point where profit vanishes and the balance on the sheepman's books appears on the wrong side.

There have been some crazy utterances made this year regarding food products and wool by men in high places who should have known better. Talk of restricting slaughter of animals for meat is so unreasonable that

it seems unworthy of notice. Likewise is the idea of fixing maximum prices. When the largest meat packer in the country comes out in an interview and says no livestock should bring over fifteen cents a pound on the market it makes the producer wonder.

The government may be able to fix prices but they cannot make people grow food nor animals when the profits are less than those obtainable in some other way. Food producers are as patriotic as any class of people in this broad land, but they refuse to make all the sacrifice for the benefit of the city dwellers who have heretofore regarded the country inhabitant as a menial to work and slave for their pleasure and for what they are willing to give for his labor regardless of its intrinsic value or what he can obtain for it in some other avenue of human endeavor.

And so perhaps it is well that sheepmen should know some of the fool things people who know nothing about their business say about it.

The following is Mr. Burch's interview in the Chicago Tribune under date of May 26:

Spring Lambs High.

"Today," said Editor Burch, who is one of the great authorities in the country, "spring lambs sold at the Chicago stockyards for \$20.60 a hundredweight. Nobody can afford to eat spring lamb at that price, to say nothing of the fact that every ewe lamb slaughtered cuts down the flocks and consequently the crop of wool in the United States. To refuse to buy or eat spring lamb should be made a test of patriotism in this country.

"We are working hard on a plan to get all the big packers to refuse to buy ewe lambs at any price. We have already received great encouragement. I hope and expect that within a week we shall get all the packers in line. A simple announcement from them that they will not buy female lambs would be a great thing.

Must End Dog Evil.

"But it is also necessary to get rid of the dogs. The night running, sheep killing dog is the greatest menace to

the wool industry, as every farmer knows. It is little use to encourage the keeping of sheep when the shepherd may go out any morning to find twenty or thirty ewes lying dead in the pasture with their throats cut by dogs.

"That the evil is great is indicated by the fact that in twenty states the legislatures are now considering legislation which forbids allowing dogs to run at large under severe penalty.

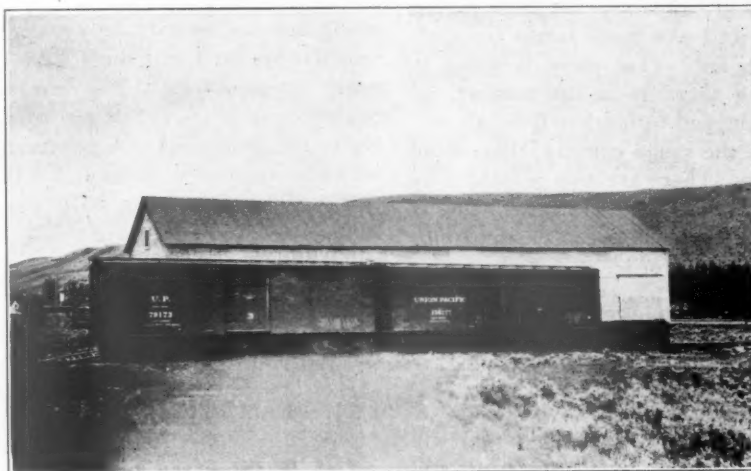
"We actually grow less wool in the United States today than in 1885. And the demand for wool is constantly increasing. The total wool clip of the world is estimated at 2,800,000,000 pounds. The armies in the field—not counting our own—need each year at

Home Insurance Building, here in Chicago. Any one who is interested can get information and advice by writing to that office.

"Finally, it needs to be emphasized the greatest obstacle to the increase of the wool clip in the United States is the unrestrained dog. When farmers can keep sheep without running the danger of having them killed over night they will not need much urging to do so."

FROM CENTRAL CALIFORNIA.

We have had a bad winter down here and are not "out of the woods" yet on June 1st. In a couple of weeks the grain stubble fields will give us



Wool Shed of the Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Idaho.

least 2,000,000,000 pounds. Consider how much that leaves for all the civilian population!

Wool and the War.

"If we put a million men in the field this fall and next winter we shall need more wool than we can easily get to properly clothe them. For those of us who stay at home it will be worse than a famine. We shall have to wear our old clothes or go without. It is not yet too late to stop the slaughter of breeding stock, so that next spring we may have a large increase in our clip of wool.

"The breeders of the country have organized the National Sheep and Wool Bureau, with headquarters at 521

some feed for two or three months, but if we do not have a good fall it will be hard sledding, as there is no dry feed left on the ranges. From Stockton, Calif., on north, conditions are quite good. Quite a number of sheep have been shipped from around Hanford to Nevada and to northern California. Everything in the sheep line here is selling at good figures, and some of those who sold their ewes a month ago are out trying to buy others for this fall. Our 7½-months' wool sold here for 50c.

I will have to sell some of my pure Rambouillet ewes on account of not having any range for them.

CHARLES A. KIMBLE.

VERY LIGHT LAMB CROP.

Kemmerer, Wyo., May 26, 1917. The condition of sheep coming from winter ranges this year was the worst any one had ever known; consequently losses in old stock, or grown sheep, were the greatest in April and the first part of May this section has ever experienced. The old feed was all gone and the new feed at least one month late; these facts coupled with adverse weather conditions have reduced the lamb crop until a 50 per cent lambing will be a fair average of increase for sheep around here. After one takes into consideration loss in lambs throughout the summer season and the number of lambs required to make losses good in grown stocks the past winter, it will not leave many lambs for market this fall. That there is going to be a big shortage in the number of lambs shipped to market from all sections of the range country, there is no question. There are two reasons why this is going to be the case: One is that sheepmen will keep as many lambs as they can in order to replace as far as possible the heavy losses sustained; the other reason we might say is a corollary of the first, that is, those who range upon the forests from year to year save only sufficient lambs to maintain their permits. This year will find them short. Now they may still hold their permit without suffering a reduction for one year by notifying the forestry office although forest regulations do not allow non-use of range for a longer period. Therefore, for that reason alone, sheepmen will try to bring stocks up to their normal average at least.

There has been quite a number of lambs sold from this section that were contracted in February and March that, if owners had them to sell now, would bring three to four cents a pound more. Conditions are such that it is hard to say what lambs will be worth this fall. A good thing for those who have lambs to sell next fall to do would be to wait until market time to sell them.

The wool situation is not quite so

hazy as the mutton. The time to market the crop is with sheepmen now in many sections. Although in our section very little has been shorn at this writing, offers of 52½ and 53c have been made, but sheepmen here are holding for higher prices.

T. HUNTER SALMON.

FROM WESTERN IDAHO.

It looks as though sheepmen will need every cent of the higher prices being paid for wool and mutton, since the expense of handling and producing sheep continues to advance, to say nothing of the very heavy winter and spring losses throughout the West. The lambing will probably be lighter than generally reported, and I doubt if it will average over 33 per cent. I am reliably informed that there have been many thousand tons of hay sold in the Snake River valley at \$10 per ton. Owing to this generally high price of hay, which prevails as well through our section, we have decided to build another silo since you were here. This one will be 15x44 feet, and located near the first two that we built. I am expecting to get bids today.

A. G. BUTTERFIELD.

THE LAMBING IN WYOMING.

This is (note the tense) certainly some winter. The last day of May produced a beautiful 12-hour snowstorm, following two weeks of continuous cool, cloudy, rainy weather. Other parts of the state, south, west, central and north, all report bad storms and heavy snows, with resultant losses. Most of us had supposed there was an end to inclement, unseasonable weather, but it appears that we are mistaken this year. The first third of May was marked by rain, snow, and cold. Then actually appeared the sun, warmed up the ground a little, and induced grass to grow; the latter accepted the invitation and came on in fine shape. The last third of the month has been more like October, with rain or snow practically every day. The first day of June actually permitted the sun to

shine, but since then rain has been the order. There is water everywhere. Creeks are out of their banks, mud is knee deep, roads are impassable.

Lambing is over, and for most sheepmen it has been disappointing to say the least. Fair weather for a few days during the midst of it was the only redeeming feature. Ewes were thin and weak, lack of feed prevented milk. Cold stormy weather during last breeding season caused many barren ewes, while untoward conditions of weather and feed ever since were responsible for the loss of many lambs this spring. In many cases, however, it was better to lose the lamb and save the ewe. Many considered themselves fortunate to do that. Early lambing, that is before the first of May, except in sheds and on hay, was about the same as none. The crop as a whole will do well if it makes up the losses over the state. Some sections, of course, were more favored than others, but even at best we believe there will not be over 50 per cent of the lambs there were last year, and the probabilities are there will be considerably less. As for old ewes, most of them have found their way to market via the pelt route.

—R. W.

REGARDING SHEEP MARKING DEVICE

We noticed in your recent issue that you wished to hear from someone who had used the Universal Marking Device. The following is a list of some flock masters who gave it a fair test the past season: T. A. Hall, Armito, Wyo.; O. D. Jayne, Casper, Wyo.; W. D. Brydon, Casper, Wyo.; E. W. Adams, Casper, Wyo.; Thomas Cooper, Casper, Wyo.; James Stupard, Casper, Wyo.

This device has been observed by many who intend using it this winter, and is endorsed by all who are inclined to improve the handling and breeding of their sheep.

WILLIAM WERNER, Casper, Wyo.

Salt Lake Ram Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31.

SHEEP IN TEXAS.

In the April issue of the Wool Grower, there appears a communication from A. J. Knollin, entitled "Subsistence of Western Flocks," in which, with other subjects, he presents his views relative to what he terms "the denuded, decreased carrying capacity" of sheep pastures of the West and Southwest. His statement contains the below assertion, relative to the grazing condition of sheep pasture lands in southwest Texas.

"Efforts are being made to reinstate the industry in Texas, but that state has many handicaps. In warm weather flies are bad, and much of the time it is warm down there. In southeast Texas sheep raising would be possible if worms could be eliminated. The southwestern part of the state has been worn out by all-the-year-round grazing. The season of growth is short and continuous grazing destructive. Years ago we figured that forty acres were required to carry a sheep the year around in southwestern Texas, but in consequence of the eating-out process, one hundred acres are now needed in many areas." Had the statement been made by a man less widely known than Mr. Knollin, and the further fact that he is one of the vice presidents of the National Wool Growers Association, lending additional reason why the reading public will accept his statements as being true, his assertions would have been allowed to pass unnoticed, because of their misrepresentation of facts. In proof of my assertion, herebelow are stated the numbers of sheep, goats (angora) cattle, horses and mules owned and pastured in three southwest Texas counties named in the year 1916 as shown by the sworn statements of the assessor of each county, and made to our State Comptroller, last year.

Sutton County, Sonora, the county seat containing 892,645 acres, had 142,012 sheep, 119,639 goats, 42,510 cattle, and 5,475 horses and mules.

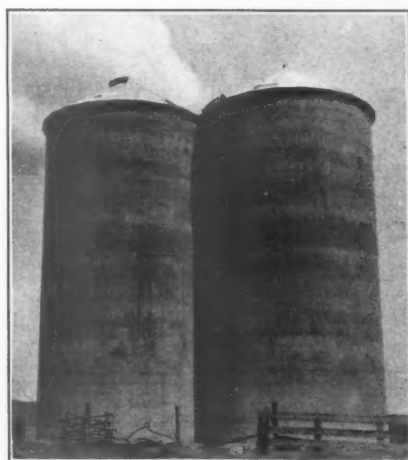
Edwards County, Rock Springs, the county seat having 1,335,896 acres, had

90,711 sheep, 229,004 goats, 39,860 cattle, and 6,972 horses and mules.

Valverde County, Del Rio, the county seat, in 1916, on 2,012,637 acres, had 227,695 sheep, 200,976 goats, 33,232 cattle, and 8,693 horses and mules.

There is no free range in either of the counties named, nor in any part of southwest Texas. The country is all under fence, but most of the sheep and goats in the three counties are under herd; the balance are turned loose in pastures fenced, supposed to be, wolf proof.

If all the land in the three counties named had been used for sheep and goat pasturage, the assessors' reports would prove that in Valverde County, each four and seven-tenths acres sup-



Two Immense Silos being Built by the Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Idaho.

ported a sheep or goat; in Edwards County it required four and two-tenths acres, and in Sutton County each three and four-tenths acres supported a sheep or goat. But the facts are that a considerable percentage of the land in each of the three counties named is not used, or only slightly used, for sheep or goat pasturage, owing to the lack of water. And in addition to the sheep and goats pastured, the three counties carry 115,602 cattle and 21,140 horses and mules.

Southwest Texas has no annual wet or dry season: Rain falls in any week in the year. With normal moisture in the ground, some of the grasses, in all

parts of southwest Texas, make some growth in every week in the year.

In years of normal rainfall over the counties named, the only animals fed an ounce of prepared food, are the service rams, billy goats and bulls during the breeding season, and most of the work stock, and some of the milk cows.

Sheep, angora goats, cattle and horses are carried in the same pasture, in order that the natural growth of vegetation may be the more economically utilized. The assessment is levied on stock owned on January 1st, and no live stock less than one year old is assessed.

The three counties named are located in the north part of southwest Texas; the greater portion having an elevation of 1,300 to 2,300 feet. The country south of these counties, in southwest Texas, has greater grazing capacity per acre. The counties named are in the non-agricultural, or farm ranch portions of the state.

Southeast Texas, in which Mr. Knollin asserts "sheep raising would be possible if worms could be eliminated" embraces the rice growing, by inundation, sugar producing portion of the state, and is universally considered least desirable of any portion of Texas for sheep raising purposes. Mr. Knollin states, continuing his assertions relative to sheep raising in Texas, "even under fenced conditions, herding expense remains. This means cutting down flocks in many sections." It is a fact that a considerable percentage of the sheep of Texas have been turned loose in pastures, wolf proof, supposed to be, fenced, during the last past several years. More than three thousand miles of wolf proof fences have been built in Texas in the last past eight years. It is also a demonstrated fact, proven by the most successful and largest sheep raisers in Texas, during the past six years, and of record, that carrying sheep loose in pastures, reduces the labor cost of caring for sheep one-half or more, greatly improves the quality of the fleece, and increases weight of both fleece and carcass 15 to 20 per cent. The pasture system also

enables putting that portion of the flock intended for slaughter into the markets in March, April and May, thirty to sixty days earlier than could be done, if carried under herd, and these prices usually are 50 cents to one dollar per hundred pounds higher than in mid-summer. The presence of the wolf is why all the sheep in Texas are not turned loose in pastures.

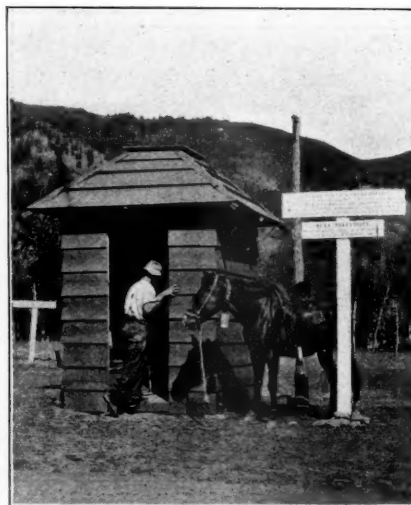
That the people of Texas are exterminating all carnivorous wild animals within her boundaries is proven by the fact our State Comptroller's report shows that under our carnivorous wild animal bounty law of 1911, the people of 175 of the 251 counties, between September 1st, 1912, and March 27, 1914, delivered to the commissioners' courts the scalps of 83,674 wolves, of the three different species, nearly all coyote wolves, 21,665 wild cats and 53 panthers, aggregating 105,392 scalps; and under our bounty law of 1915, the people delivered to the commissioners' courts, in nine months, the scalps of 74,764 wolves, nearly all coyotes, and 17,593 wild cats. The Democratic party in the State Convention last August, adopted a resolution demanding of our legislature "Liberal appropriations for wild animal bounty purposes." Our legislature, last March passed a bill, with comparatively little opposition in either House, appropriating \$200,000.00 for predatory wild animal bounties, the counties required to appropriate like amount, aggregating, state and county \$400,000.00, double the amount ever previously appropriated, but the bill carried a bounty on jack rabbits, for which reason the governor vetoed the bill, but expressed his desire to approve a large appropriation for wolf and wild cat bounties. It is expected a wolf bounty law will be enacted during the present special session, appropriating the \$200,000.00.

In several counties, local associations of sheep and goat raisers pay \$20 to \$25 for the scalp of coyotes or wolves killed in their localities. For the lobo wolf \$40 to \$50 bounty is paid.

Sheep are more securely safeguarded against perishing from drouth in the non-agricultural portion of Texas,

by means of the enormous quantities of concentrated sheep foods, produced in Texas, cottonseed meal, and raw cotton seed and the convenient railroad service, than any other non-agricultural grazing county in the world.

In the low levels in south and southwest Texas, the screw worm, caused by the deposit of the egg of the screw fly in the flesh wound, necessitates close attention six or seven months in the year, to avoid severe loss, especially during wet weather; fewer cases occur when the flock is loose in pasture, than when under herd. In that portion of the state above the nine hundred feet elevation, but a small percentage of the flock are attacked by the screw worm during



Reporting a Forest Fire.

the year, especially so if they are loose in pasture. In the low levels, stomach worms, in case of heavy rains in early summer, have been known to cause serious loss of lambs. Above the eight hundred feet level the stomach worm has been known to cause but small loss of lambs, and the writer during his fifty-one years' personal knowledge, has never learned of the stomach worm having been known to appear in the non-agricultural portion of Texas. Neither the sheep tick, nor the sheep louse exists in Texas, unless the tick may possibly be found, in small numbers, in extreme north Texas.

Sheep and wool are grown cheaper

in Texas, than in any other part of North America. Profs. Marshal and Heller, in Bulletin No. 206, issued by Department of Agriculture, asserts that "Texas wool of twelve months' growth, comes as near equaling the Ohio type of wool as any western wool."

Much of the lands in these counties named, has been grazed with sheep, cattle, goats and horses during the past thirty to forty years; carrying large numbers of the different kinds of stock. And it is a demonstrated fact that lands in these counties, and in adjacent counties, thirty years or more grazed by sheep, now enclosed with wolf proof fences, during the past several years have been successfully sustaining stocks of sheep of several thousand head on each ranch loose in pastures, the pastures stocked at the rate of one sheep to each four or three and one-half acres, and the same four acres carrying an angora goat.

And it is a fact, generally known by Texans, that the longer a tract of southwest Texas or any other part of Texas land, is grazed by sheep, the better becomes the pasturage and the greater the grazing capacity of the land. There are large areas of land in central and north central Texas that have a grazing capacity of a sheep to each one and one-half acres under the pasture system.

Additional evidence of the error of Mr. Knollin's statement, is found in the fact that there are hundreds of thousands of acres of non-agricultural lands in southwest Texas, now under lease for grazing purposes, at twelve to twenty-five cents per acre, per annum, that were leased for from three to four cents per acre, per annum, when the sheep were first placed on the lands, thirty to thirty-five years ago.

Texas is greatly in need of a large number of experienced sheep raising immigrants, and the bringing of large numbers of ewes from other states. Men of the Rocky Mountain States, considered competent authority, are asserting that there is to occur, within the next two or three years, a decrease of 20 to 25 per cent of the sheep in

those states, caused mainly by the recently enacted 640-acre homestead law.

This statement of recorded and asserted facts, is made for two reasons; First: The dangerous and dependent condition of our country for its absolutely necessary supply of wool, makes it the patriotic duty of every citizen to advise the public of the desirable portions of our country for sheep raising, that those so inclined may be encouraged to assist at supplying our country's very great need of an increase of her meat and wool production.

Second: To assist the maker of the National Wool Grower in correcting a misleading statement, of vast import, unfortunately given conspicuous space in the influential National Wool Grower, by stating facts governing the subject.

B. L. CROUCH,
Secretary, Texas Sheep & Goat
Raising Association.

LATE WYOMING SHEARING.

Shearing has been delayed more this spring than for many years. Those who did shear early wish they hadn't; they have gained some very expensive experience, due to losses, caused by cold and storm. Very few clips are in the sack at this writing (June 4th). Continued storms in all parts of the state have prevented any clipping. The southern part, which is usually well finished by this time has shorn very few. The Casper country and west is likewise. Present indications are that it will be well toward August before shearing is done, and some will do well to get their wool to the railroad before next year's snows block the roads.

Those who did not contract in the winter are generally awaiting until the wool is ready for market before attempting to trade, so that there has not been any great amount of business done lately. Several buyers are on the ground, but naturally can do nothing until the weather improves and permits shearing. A few small clips in the Wind River country are reported

sold at 50 cents, while a large clip in the northeastern part of the state was contracted at 52½ cents. We are reliably informed that offers higher than this have been refused for a choice clip of considerable size. Reports from the Buffalo country are that most of the wools there have been contracted to a Chicago dealer, with 53 cents as the highest to date.—R. W.

EASTERN IDAHO GRAZING ASSOCIATION SELLS SEASON'S CLIP

President C. F. Poulson of the Eastern Idaho Grazing Association recent-

and knowing the value of the product, Mr. Poulson held off until his price was paid.

CONDITIONS IN ARIZONA.

Junction, Ariz., May 25, 1917. We are having mighty cold weather for Arizona. The mountain ranges near Flagstaff are still almost barren of green grass or weeds. The range is nearly a month behind usual years. "Old timers" talk about such a winter forty years ago. That to most all of the present sheepmen is like referring to Civil War times.

Sheep wintered fairly well. The



Purebred Shropshire Ewes and Lambs of A. J. Knollin in the Snow at Soda Springs, Idaho.

ly closed a deal for the sale of the wool, property of the members of the association, at fifty and one-quarter cents a pound, a record sale, which will bring to the owners about one-half a million dollars.

The sale was made to Chas. I. Tuttle, representing the Hecht-Liebmann Company of Boston, Mass. Approximately 110,000 fleeces are included in the sale. It is estimated that the members of the association profited to the amount of \$75,000 by holding the clip until the present time, and the members are well pleased with the sale. Many flattering and tempting offers were made at figures lower than the price finally paid, but understanding the conditions

loss in old stock is about 7 per cent. The lamb crop will fall 25 per cent below normal years. Most of our lambs are still in their owners' hands. A few were contracted for range delivery at 12c.

Barring about 500,000 pounds, which was sold at 35c, the wool was sold for prices ranging from 37 to 45c with a big proportion of it shipped direct to Boston to be sold by commission houses for the owner.

At the date of this letter the weather is still as unsettled as it has been since January.

H. J. GRAY.

Salt Lake Ram Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31.

Pastures and Corrals In Range Lambing

By L. H. DOUGLAS, United States Forest Service.

RESULTS from the use of small pastures, corrals, and sheds in range lambing were presented to readers of the National Wool Grower in the issues of March, 1915, and March, 1916. The main object of the investigations has been to aid in developing methods applicable to range conditions which will make it possible to give better care to lambs when they are dropped and during the first few days afterward. The observations have indicated that it is easy to lose five to ten per cent of lambs through lack of care during this critical period.

Modifications of the system of pastures and sheds described in the March, 1915, issue of the National Wool Grower have been adopted by a few sheepmen and the favorable results warrant a review of lambing experiments on the Cochetopa Forest, in Colorado, and the modifications of the experimental methods later adopted by sheepmen.

The per cent of lambs saved in the experimental band and in the bands lambing by ordinary range methods in the same locality from 1910 to 1916 are given in the following tabulation:

Year	Lambled in Experimental Pasture			Lambled on open range		
	Lambs Dropped Alive	Lambs Marked	Per cent Saved	Lambs Dropped Alive	Lambs Marked	Per cent Saved
1910	922	853	92.5	6,282	5,555	88.4
1911	966	878	90.8	2,496	2,154	86.3
1912	1,059	800	75.5	4,379	3,258	74.4
1913	1,020	950	93.1	4,524	4,041	89.3
1914	1,144	1,090	95.3	4,017	3,466	86.4
1915	1,201	1,093	91.0	4,420	3,625	82.0
1916	1,887	1,821	97.7	1,258	1,229	97.6
Total	8,199	7,485	91.3	27,376	23,328	85.2

The figures for the bands lambing on the open range are an average for 6 bands, except in 1916, when there were only two bands. It is noticeable that only in two years, 1912 and 1916, did the average saved on the open range compare closely with the number saved at the experimental pastures. In 1912 the season was very cold, and the sheds had not been constructed for the night drop; and in 1916 the two owners

employed modifications of the experimental methods. All figures are based on the number of lambs dropped alive. Special attention is called to the per cent of lambs saved in 1916, since these figures show the success of the modified methods the sheepmen have adopted.

While the results showed that the increased number of lambs saved, and the decrease in the number of hired laborers, paid a good return on the investment in pastures and sheds, yet at first the sheepmen were slow to adopt the methods. This was no doubt due

ally place on open range lambing. It is believed therefore that a brief outline of the plans followed at the experimental pasture, and those adopted by sheepmen in a modified form will be of interest to all sheep growers.

The method of handling at the experimental pastures will be outlined first, and the modifications of these methods discussed afterwards to afford contrast. The coyote-proof pastures, corrals and sheds, with a capacity for handling about 1,500 ewes, are situated as shown by diagram No. 1.

Day Drop.

The drop band is herded outside of the pastures, and as the lambs are dropped during the day they are penned with the ewes in small coyote-proof pens scattered frequently over the range, and with shed or timber protection. They are left in these pens over night.

Night Drop.

In the evening the drop band is brought into the night corral at the pastures. During the night a man goes through the band at intervals and gets the newly-dropped lamb and its mother into the night shed, which is equipped with small individual pens about 2½x3½ feet. In the morning there is no confusion in separating the night drop and mothers from the remainder of the drop band as it moves out of the corral.

In the morning, after the drop band is taken out on the range, the ewes with strong lambs dropped the night before, and those of the day before which have been left out in the small pens, are put into pasture No. 1, and all twins and doubtfuls of both the day and night drop are put into the twin and doubtful pastures, after receiving proper attention. Thus, the lambs are up to 24 hours old when put into pasture No. 1 in the morning.

The following morning the same procedure is followed, and the ewes and lambs in pasture No. 1 are transferred into pasture No. 2. When the drop of the first day and night have

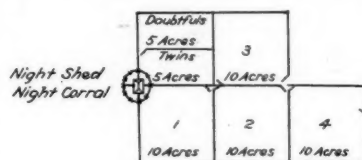


Diagram 1.

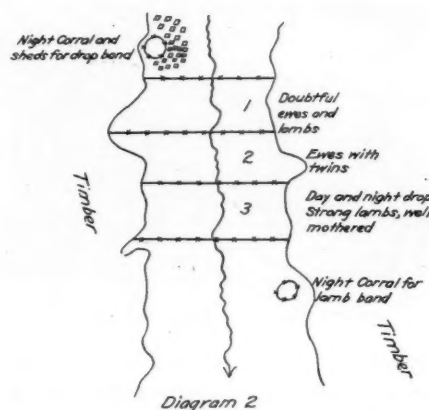


Diagram 2.

mainly to the initial cost of constructing the pastures and sheds, which was \$1,700 for equipment with a capacity of handling about 1,500 ewes.

With the increased prices for mutton and wool, of the last two years, has come a recognition of the necessity for saving every lamb that can possibly be saved, and as a result modifications of the plan used at the Cochetopa coyote-proof pastures have been tried out by sheepmen on their own initiative. Another inducement for saving an increased number of lambs is the limitations which the new 640-acre homestead act will no doubt fin-

been in pasture No. 4 for 24 hours, they are 5 days old, and presumably are strong enough to make up the lamb band. Lambs which are not strong enough to go into the lamb band at the end of their allotted time in pasture No. 4 are left in that pasture a day or two longer. However, the majority of the lambs which have been placed in the large pastures are strong enough and sufficiently well mothered to go into the lamb band when 5 days old. Where the feed of the pastures is not overly abundant, this point is important, since it reduces to a minimum the period during which the pastures have to furnish feed for a given number of ewes and lambs.

It will be noted that the principal means by which lambs are given greater protection and care are as follows:

1. Protection from coyotes at all times.
2. Separation from the main drop bands, of ewes with lambs dropped at night.
3. Placing the day drop in small pens until 18 or 24 hours old.
4. Individual attention to the twins, weak lambs, and ewes which do not readily mother their lambs.

The tendency of sheepmen to adopt modified, less expensive plans of lambing in pastures, has been referred to. In these modifications they have attempted to retain as much of the increased protection as possible, with as little outlay for corrals, pastures and sheds as possible.

Diagram No. 2 shows the equipment for one of the modified plans. A draw, with timber on each side, is divided by fences built across the draw at intervals of 40 to 60 rods, depending on the width of the draw.

Day Drop.

The drop band is handled during the day on surrounding range as described in the case of the experimental pastures, the day drop being left out in small pens until the following morning. At night the drop band is brought into the night corral.

Night Drop.

As at the experimental pastures, the

night man goes frequently through the drop band during the night and places the ewes and newly-born lambs in small individual pens about 3x4 feet in size. These pens are built of poles, and if desired canvas or pole roofs can be provided, making individual sheds out of the pens.

In the morning the night drop and that of the previous day are placed in the pastures, the doubtfuls in No. 1, the twins in No. 2, and the normal single lambs in No. 3. Each morning after the first, the ewes and lambs in No. 3 are let out below the pastures, where they are herded during the day as the lamb band is being made up. At night they are placed in the night corral for the lamb band. The ewes and lambs from pastures No. 1 and No. 2 are placed with the lamb band as soon as there is no longer any doubt of their being able to take care of themselves.

The division fences are of woven wire, and the night corrals of wire or poles. The night corrals should be coyote-proof. Flags at the open ends of the pastures will discourage the coyotes from entering at those places at night. A man in attendance during the day time keeps the ewes and lambs from going around the ends of the fences. The plan requires a night man; and, during the day time, one man in charge of the drop band, one at the pastures and one in charge of the lamb band, besides an extra man or two to aid in transferring the ewes and lambs in the morning.

An increased number of division fences may be built to provide for further separating the ewes with strong normal lambs, as is done for 4 or 5 days at the experimental pastures.

The value of the modified pasturage methods has been briefly referred to in connection with the tabulation showing the number of lambs saved under pasturage methods and under ordinary open range methods. In 1916 it will be noted that 97.6 per cent of the lambs were saved in the bands lambing on the open range, but using a modified pasturage method of lambing. The highest per cent of lambs saved on the open range in previous

years when no sheds or pastures were used was 89.3 per cent. It may be stated therefore that almost 10 per cent more lambs have been saved as a result of the adoption of the modified pasturage methods.

Some sheepmen have followed the plan of building several large coyote-proof corrals at different locations on the range, for the drop band and the lamb band at night. This affords protection from coyotes, but it is usually as important, and often more important, to save lambs which would die if not given extra attention and care, than to save those lambs which would be killed by coyotes under ordinary methods of lambing. Therefore, if any steps are taken to construct pastures for handling ewes during the lambing season, it is advisable to go at least as far as constructing the sheds for separating the night drop and the pastures for holding the doubtful lambs and twins until they can be depended upon to take care of themselves in the lamb band. The small sheltered pens scattered around on the range, into which the day drop are placed, are also a very important part of the pasturage system, whatever the latter may be.

A somewhat different method of handling in pastures is the so-called portable corral method. A coyote-proof, circular corral, 100 to 150 feet in diameter, is constructed of woven wire, on the lambing range, and is divided into four quadrants by fences running at right angles to each other through the center. There are gates at the center leading from one quadrant to another.

The corral is used for handling the sheep at night only. The drop band is bedded in one quadrant and the lamb band in another. The twins and single lambs of the day drop are separated and put into the other two compartments. The night drop is separated in the same manner, as the lambs are born during the night.

In the morning, the drop band and the lamb band are turned out early, and the drop of the previous day and night are held until they can be given needed attention, after which they go into

the lamb band or the hospital band. The weakest lambs may be left in the corral until the following morning. After 4 to 6 days' use in one location, the wire is removed to a new location, where posts have been previously set.

This method, while an improvement over strictly open range lambing, does not make it possible to give as much attention to weak lambs as is needed.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

There was so much agitation regarding the matter of fixing prices on sheep and wool and prohibiting the slaughter of ewe lambs that F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, went to Washington to interview members of Congress and certain authorities of the government in regard to these proposals.

On the 2nd of June Mr. Hagenbarth, in company with I. T. Prior, president of the American National Livestock Association, T. W. Tomlinson, secretary of that association, and Dayton Moses, attorney for the Texas Cattle Raisers' Association, by appointment, met with Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Board of Food Control, and discussed the various phases of the situation, as developed by war conditions. As a result of this meeting, the members of the committee feel it to be a conservative statement at this time to say, that there is no plan or authorized proposal for price-fixing, nor is it proposed to interfere with the usual marketing of Western livestock, particularly with reference to female stock. The attention of the proper authorities has been called to the difficulties now encountered by Western stockmen in carrying for the present number of animals. With constant and steadily decreasing range and grazing facilities, it is a hard problem to keep the stock now owned, much less the increase.

Mr. Hagenbarth also called upon Clay Talman, commissioner of the General Land Office, in company with A. F. Potter of the Forest Service, and urged that all possible assistance be

given by the department to the chiefs of the various field divisions of the land office so that the selection of livestock trails might be hastened. Mr. Hagenbarth assured the Forestry Department and the Land Department that the National Wool Growers' Association and the state woolgrowers' associations would lend their assistance in every way possible in having these trails selected and laid out. This is the time for the stockman to make application for his trails, for in a little while it may be too late.

Mr. Hagenbarth also opposed the extension of the 640-acre homestead bill to lands previous to their designation by the Department of the Interior. On his return West he stopped in Chicago and filed a protest with the packers against any propaganda that would seek to limit the selling or slaughter of ewes or ewe lambs.

While in Washington, the above committee filed with Secretary Houston and Commissioner Hoover the following brief on the livestock situation.

1. Suspend the operation of the 640-acre stock-raising homestead bill so that range stockmen can continue in business during the period of the war emergency. Unless this is done there will be utter demoralization of range livestock business and an immediate reduction of not less than 25 per cent in the production of livestock on the range. All unappropriated public domain should be leased or handled under such Federal regulation as will result in increasing the production of livestock.
2. Prohibit the importation of livestock and meat products from countries where contagious animal diseases exist, so as to protect American stockmen from unnecessary hazard.
3. Authorize an investigation by the Federal Trade Commission into market conditions of livestock and meats so as to insure fair, open and unmanipulated markets, and for the purpose of increasing competition and securing stable and fairly remunerative prices.
4. Prevent the advance in interstate

freight rates on livestock and animal feeds used in feeding livestock.

5. Continue the educational work of the Department of Agriculture in pointing out the necessity of livestock in order to maintain and increase soil fertility; encourage the use of all waste products of the farm in the production of livestock. Enlarge the work of the Bureau of Markets.

6. Convince stockmen that Congress and the Departments of the Federal Government will fully co-operate and assist stockmen, and that necessary legislation will be enacted when needed.

The production of livestock in this country can be largely increased, but no farmer or stockman has the courage to enlarge his operations, under prevailing handicaps. Unless reasonably assured that his investment will not be ruined by causes which he cannot foresee and protect himself against, he cannot maintain his present level of production, much less increase it.

Signed

F. J. HAGENBARTH,
Prest. N. W. G. A.
I. T. PRYOR,
Prest. A. N. L. S. A.
DAYTON MOSES,
Texas Cattle Raisers' Assn.
T. W. TOMLINSON,
Secy. American Natl. Assn.

**FROM ELLENSBURG,
WASHINGTON**

I have been busy lambing up to the last of April, and then came shearing. All my men between 21 and 31 had to come in and register for the army. I enclose check for \$10 for the Red Cross. I am on a deal now with a local party for my sheep and ranch but it may not go through. I had inquiry from my advertisement from Utah and Montana sheepmen.

We had a few warm days here, but it is cold again. Our wool has all sold at from 45 to 48c. Lambs are selling for fall delivery at from \$8 to \$9 per head. I shipped my wool to the Portland Warehouse and refused 47c for it.

K. O. KOHLER.

The National Wool Grower

Published Monthly by the National Wool Growers' Association Company
(Incorporated)

Published at 718 McIntyre Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah

Edited by the Secretary

Subscription One Dollar Per Year. Entered as Second-Class Matter January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under Act March 3 1879.

ARE LAMBS TOO HIGH?

The editor of a Chicago sheep paper is out in the Chicago Tribune in an interview, which we publish on another page, urging people to boycott lamb, and declaring that the slaughter of ewe lambs should be prohibited. In fact he claims to have about completed arrangements with the packers by which they will agree not to buy ewe lambs at any price. Of course, on receipt of this information, the National Association forthwith took steps to counteract such dangerous propaganda.

Lambs are not one penny too high, and if they were much lower there would be general bankruptcy among Western sheepmen. Even at the present prices of wool and lambs many flockmasters will not break even this year. With a 25 per cent loss in ewes, a 50 per cent lamb crop, a light wool clip and an enormous advance in the price of everything the sheepman buys, what chance would he have if lambs should drop much in price. Then this editor of the Chicago sheep paper says, "Lambs sold at \$20.60 in Chicago this week and no one can afford to eat lamb at that price." Yes, a few lambs did sell at \$20.60, and there was an insistent demand for them at that price and no one was financially embarrassed in the purchase of lamb.

Lambs at \$20.60, live weight, considered on their merits, are not any higher than beef and pork at the prices prevailing on the same date. No one heard a single complaint from the consumer about the price of lamb or mutton, and we think it is strange that the

editor of a sheep paper should start a propaganda to reduce the price of that which the sheepman has to sell.

Now, as to prohibiting the slaughter of ewe lambs. Such a suggestion is really too silly to receive space in this paper, but since the editor of this Chicago sheep paper actually asserts that he has about made arrangements with the packers by which they will agree not to purchase ewe lambs, maybe we should consider it. If ewe lambs were not slaughtered may we ask what would be done with them? Every year the West raises millions of ewe lambs fit only for slaughter. Their breeding makes it unwise to keep them until maturity, but aside from this, if they were not slaughtered, they would simply starve to death, for the West is already carrying as many sheep as it can, and the 640-acre homestead bill makes it necessary for it to carry fewer sheep in the future, so we have no place for most of these ewe lambs. In most cases the farmer will not buy ewe lambs at any price. On many occasions Western sheepmen have tried selling sheep direct to Eastern farmers and most of them are now cured of that habit. Within a week we had a letter from a Western sheepman, who had recently shipped several thousand ewes to Illinois to be sold to farmers. After difficulty in finding buyers he writes, "I will sell the rest of mine in Idaho." When one finds a farmer who is willing to buy sheep, he is never willing to buy the kind that goes to market as lambs.

Finally, the demand of the American consumer is for lamb and not for mutton.

If we stop the slaughter of ewe lambs, the supply of mutton in less than one year would far exceed the demand. Even at the present moment our market has all the old mutton that it can use. You can't force the American people to eat mutton by taking lamb away from them. It would be a travesty to deny our people the privilege of eating lamb and force that lamb to grow into a meat which the American public never did care for. During the past few years the National Wool Growers' Association has spent several thousands of dollars urging the American people to eat lamb, but now comes the editor of another sheep paper asking the public to boycott lamb, and intimating that any one who buys lamb under the present circumstances is unpatriotic. We imagine that the average sheepman, who has his lambs to sell, or who is willing to reason fairly, is not going to be fooled by the teachings of some Eastern theorist. Much of the time for twenty years our sheepmen sold their lambs actually below the cost of production; they have lived from hand to mouth during all that time, and now that they have in sight a year or two of remunerative prices, a lot of people are disposed to take part of it away from them. We believe that our sheepmen are entitled to the prices at which wool and lambs are selling, and when everything is considered, these prices are not out of line with those being paid for other products.

PLAIN LYING.

Under date of May 17, a press dispatch appeared in the daily papers saying: "That suit you paid \$25 for last winter is now worth \$37.50 at today's price of wool." What a lie this is. Papers that would print such a plain misrepresentation should be suppressed, and news agencies that would carry such material should be denied the use of telegraph lines.

Before the war a \$25, all-wool suit of clothes contained about \$1.75 worth of wool and very rarely over \$2 worth. Wool has advanced 150 per cent in

price in the last three years, so that the \$25 suit at the very outside now contains but \$5 worth of wool. This is, of course, assuming that the suit is made of all new wool. The suit, therefore, because of the advance in wool, should sell at \$28, instead of \$25, or an advance of \$3 over 1914 prices, instead of an advance of \$12.50 as stated by the press report. In this case, however, the daily papers have simply misrepresented the facts by a little over 300 per cent, which is about the average for their accuracy.

THE PROPOSED ADVANCE IN FREIGHT RATES

The railroads of the entire country have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission again for permission to raise their freight rates 15 per cent, and have asked the various state commissions for permission to raise their local rates by an equal amount. A 15 per cent advance in our sheep rates would increase the cost of marketing a car of lambs from an average Western point by about \$25, and therefore, our sheepmen have a right to know whether or not the proposed advance is justified.

We take the position that the advance is not justified, for the year 1916 was the most prosperous year in the history of the American railroads, and if they will tend to their business and put a little efficiency into their service, 1917 will exceed the profits of 1916. When the Adamson law was passed, increasing the wages of engineers, firemen, brakemen and conductors, the railroads saw an opportunity to squeeze a little more money out of the American people by advancing their rates. The railroads contend that the Adamson law will increase their expenses for labor by \$60,000,000 per year. We imagine the increase in expenses to the roads will be about one-half of this. The proposed advance of 15 per cent in freight rates would bring to the railroads \$300,000,000 per year, which would leave the roads a fair profit on the Adamson bill. The railroads contend

that regulation by state and interstate commissions has so restricted their earnings that they are no longer able to make a profit. This is a misrepresentation. As we before stated, the net earnings of the railroads in 1916 were greater than in any year in their history, and these increased earnings were largely due to the regulations enforced by the Interstate Commerce Commission. That commission has forced the railroads to be efficient; it has eliminated enormous quantities of graft, and while it has reduced rates, it has put so much efficiency and honesty into the roads that their net earnings are now larger than ever before. As proof of this we might mention the earnings of some of the principal lines for 1916. The earnings that we quote are the net amounts applicable to dividends on common stock after deduct-

The National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Grower have subscribed for \$4000.00 of Liberty Bonds.

ing all prior charges. In 1916 the Union Pacific earned on its common stock 15.65 per cent; the Santa Fe, 12.30 per cent; the Southern Pacific System, 10.98 per cent; the Northern Pacific, 10.37 per cent; the Northwestern, 11 1-3 per cent; the Great Northern, 11 per cent. We do not understand how the railroads could ask for earnings in excess of these. In fact, for a public service corporation, these earnings are already too high.

Now, the railroads contend that they can no longer sell their stocks and bonds. This again is a misrepresentation. During the past two years the public has assimilated more railroad stock than ever before. It has not only taken the regular issue of stocks, but it has assimilated hundreds of

millions of dollars worth of stock that was held in Europe and that has been sold in this country since the outbreak of the war.

The railroads in this country have piled up a surplus of about \$1,000,000,000. If an emergency now exists, as they claim it exists, they should be compelled to disgorge a part of this surplus, which has been created to meet just such conditions.

We believe that the Interstate Commerce Commission is not going to allow the railroads this enormous advance in rates which they seek, but the fact that the railroads were greedy enough to apply for such an advance has done a great deal to convince the public that the time for government ownership of railroads has at last come.

HEARING ON BALED WOOL.

Sometime ago the National Wool Growers' Association attempted to get the railroads to reduce the 19-pound density per cubic foot required in shipping baled wool. As is nearly always the case the railroads refused to make any concessions, so we filed a petition before the Interstate Commerce Commission asking to have the density reduced. The commission now advises us they will hear our complaint in Salt Lake City on July 9.

50 CENTS FOR LAST YEAR'S.

Lewistown, Mont.—Simon Douglas of Windham has just received the highest price paid so far for Fergus County wool. Mr. Douglas received 50 cents a pound for his clip of between 35,000 and 40,000 pounds, selling at Boston. Some small clips, held over from last season, had previously brought as much as 50 cents, but this sale of the Douglas clip overshadows anything in the history of the wool business in this part of the state.

The second annual Ram Sale will be held in Salt Lake City August 28, 29, 30, 31.

OUR PATRIOTIC FUND.

After the declaration of war with Germany, the NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION started to raise a fund to be presented to the American Red Cross Society for the purchase of woolen blankets for its hospitals. President Wilson and Ex-President Taft have both appealed to the American people to support the Red Cross. It is beyond all question the most useful organization of its kind in the world, and we are proud that woolgrowers have contributed to it so liberally. Below are the donations already made and next month additional donations will be listed:

Abbott, H. C., Mt. Dora, N. M.	10.00	Deseret Sheep Co., Hagerman, Ida.	50.00	Laird E. & Sons, Dubois, Idaho	20.00
Aagard Bros., Ftn. Green, Ut.	10.00	Denning & Clark Livestock Co., Du- bois, Ida.	50.00	Employees of Laidlaw & Brockie, Mul- doon, Idaho	50.00
Allec, Emile, Ftn. Green, Utah	10.00	Dickie, James, Kirby, Wyo.	10.00	Latimore, Dan W., Mountain Home, Idaho	25.00
Anderson, A. G., Free, Tex.	50.00	Dixon, C. F. & Sons, Payson, Utah	10.00	Latimore, J. E., Mountain Home, Ida.	10.00
Anderson, L. R., Manti, Ut.	25.00	Dobbin, Jay H., Joseph, Ore.	50.00	Lundell, Albert, Cedar City, Utah	10.00
Armstrong Livestock Co., Armington, Mont.	10.00	Douglas, Hugh B., Lee, Mont.	10.00	Lee, Worth S., Mt. Mome, Ida.	30.00
Asay, Al. & Son, Lovell, Wyo.	10.00	Dowlin, Chas. M., Forsyth, Mont.	10.00	Long, J. B., Great Falls, Mont.	20.00
Azenaga, Antonio, Boise, Idaho	20.00	Doggett, Jeff, Townsend, Mont.	15.00	LeValley, Dan, Miles City, Mont.	10.00
Bacon, O. F., Boise, Ida.	50.00	Douglas, Simon, Windham, Mont.	10.00	Long, W. H., Roswell, N. M.	25.00
Bacon, T. C., Twin Falls, Ida.	50.00	Droubay, Paul, Erda, Ut.	10.00	McBride, J. A., Elko, Nev.	10.00
Baldwin Sheep Co., Hay Creek, Ore.	50.00	Ellenwood & Ramsey, Red Bluff, Cal	10.00	Magleby, J. E., Monroe, Utah	6.00
Bair, Fred S., Maple Creek, Cal.	5.00	Esp, John T., Big Timber, Mont.	10.00	Mathews, Peyre Bros. & Giraud, Dell, Mont.	25.00
Barrett, W. B., Heppner, Ore.	20.00	Etchepare, John, Glasgow, Mont.	15.00	Merten, Geo. H., Rodey, N. M.	10.00
Bertrand, Arthur, Rockland, Ida.	5.00	Facinelli, Mr., Rock Springs, Wyo.	10.00	Mills, Hollis R. Hartsel, Colo.	10.00
Blodgett, E. D., Grand Junction, Col.	25.00	Fackrell, John L., Woods Cross, Ut	10.00	Miracle, Frank D., Helena, Mont.	50.00
Blyth, John, Yost, Ut.	25.00	Freidlein, Wm., Flagstaff, Ariz.	10.00	Morgan & Barclay, Blackfoot, Idaho.	20.00
Bown, James, Gunnison, Ut.	10.00	Fergus Livestock & Land Co., Ar- mells, Mont.	20.00	Morton & Jenne Sheep Co., Douglas, Wyo.	25.00
Brandley, E. J., Granger, Wyo.	25.00	Fisher, W. F., Winston, Mont.	10.00	Murray Sheep Co., Burbank, Utah	25.00
Bryson, Elmer D., Walla Walla, Wash.	10.00	Fleming, J. J., Wendel, Cal.	25.00	McArthur, John D., Estelene, Col.	15.00
Brookes Co. B. B., Casper, Wyo.	25.00	Fremont Stock Yards & Land Co., Fremont, Neb.	50.00	McClure, S. W., Salt Lake City, Ut	20.00
Burggraf, John, Roberts, Ida.	10.00	French, G. W., Mt. Home, Ida.	25.00	McGill, W. N., Ely, Nev.	50.00
Butte Creek Land & Livestock Co., Fossil, Ore.	10.00	Gantz, L. L., Casper, Wyo.	10.00	McGill, W. Y., Ely, Nev.	10.00
Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Id	50.00	Goforth, A. C., Eatons, Idaho	10.00	McGregor Land & Livestock Co., Hooper, Wash.	25.00
Bales, W. B., Dayville, Ore.	10.00	Gordon, J. C., Skullsprings, Ore.	10.00	McKenna & Son, Blackfoot, Ida.	10.00
Beck, F. & Son, Coleman, Tex.	10.00	Gray, H. J., Bellmont, Ariz.	15.00	McLaren, John, Chinook, Mont.	10.00
Bown, Lafe, Provo, Utah	10.00	Gray, Fred, Albion, Mont.	10.00	McLennan, E., Shaniko, Ore.	50.00
Bown, Mark, Provo, Utah	10.00	Gates, Hyrum S., Salina, Ut.	10.00	McMillan Sheep Co., Boise, Ida.	10.00
Bullard & Johnson Sheep & Land Co., Emmett, Ida.	50.00	Gemmell, Dave, Pocatello, Ida.	10.00	MacRae, D. A., Cut Bank, Mont.	20.00
Cant, James, Dayville, Ore.	10.00	Gillette Co., W. C., Craig, Mont.	20.00	Madison, Mathew, Absarokee, Mont	12.00
Carmichael, J. H., Augusta, Mont.	10.00	Gooding, F. R., Gooding, Ida.	50.00	Madsen, J. P., Herman, Ida.	10.00
Chilton & Sons, Rock Springs, Wyo.	12.00	Gordon Bros., Tensleep, Wyo.	10.00	Mann, A. S., Ukiah, Cal.	10.00
Clayton, Arthur L., North Fork, Nev.	7.00	Graham, Wm., Opal, Wyo.	10.00	Martin, G. D., Two Dot, Mont.	10.00
Campbell, Francis & Co., Flagstaff, Arizona	50.00	Gramm, Otto, Laramie, Wyo.	10.00	Miller & Lux, San Francisco, Cal.	50.00
Casabona Bros., Roswell, N. M.	10.00	Grande, M. T., Lennep, Mont.	10.00	Miller, Jaffa, Roswell, N. M.	10.00
Chalmers, Galloway & Wadley L. S. Co., Hartsel, Colo.	10.00	Gwinn, M. B., Boise, Ida.	20.00	Minor, C. A., Heppner, Ore.	30.00
Christensen, A. H., Salt Lake City, Utah	50.00	Halvorsen, Jacob, Rozet, Wyo.	10.00	Moore, Perry J., Two Dot, Mont.	25.00
Clary, R. F., Great Falls, Mont.	20.00	Handley, I. T., Eureka, Nev.	20.00	Morgan, J. O., Blackfoot, Ida.	20.00
Clinton Sheep Co., Bliss, Ida.	50.00	Hinton, J. E., Shaniko, Ore.	25.00	Morse, J. E., Dillon, Mont.	10.00
Cochran, Emmett, Monument, Ore.	20.00	Houghtelin Sheep Co., Twin Falls, Ida.	25.00	Mumford, J. W., Raymond, Ida.	10.00
Coffin Bros., North Yakima, Wash.	50.00	Hudspeth, H. F., Williams, Ariz.	25.00	Murdock Land Co., Chico, Cal.	20.00
Cramer, J. J., Corinne, Ut.	10.00	Harvey, H. W., Heber, Ut.	10.00	Nebeker & Son J., Laketown, Ut.	25.00
Cunningham Sheep & Land Co., Pilot Rock, Ore.	50.00	Hatch Bros., Woods Cross, Ut.	50.00	Nelson & Co., Andy, Walcott, Wyo.	10.00
Davis, Wm., St. Anthony, Ida.	15.00	Haynes, H., Salt Lake City, Ut.	10.00	Nevada & Calif. Land & L. S. Co., Reno, Nev.	25.00
		Hollis, A. H., Field, Ore.	10.00	Noble, Fred F., Lander, Wyo.	10.00
		Howard Sheep Co., Mesa, Ariz.	30.00	Oliver & Sons, J. C., John Day, Ore	10.00
		Hunt, W. E., Maupin, Ore.	20.00	Orme, S. W., St. Anthony, Ida.	10.00
		Hynd Bros., Heppner, Ore.	15.00	Ormsby & Brown, Boise, Ida.	20.00
		Jackson, J. L., Starbuck, Wash.	50.00	Paxton, Frank, Kanosh, Utah.	10.00
		Jensen Bros., Brigham City, Ut.	10.00	Payne Bros., Carey, Ida.	40.00
		Johnson, Ernest, Wallowa, Ore.	10.00	Peterson, Oscar, Kemmerer, Wyo.	20.00
		Juel, C., Rock Springs, Wyo.	10.00	Petrie, George, Turner, Mont.	25.00
		Jaques, S. W. & B. A., Lakeside, Ariz.	25.00	Phillips, Harry J., Provo, Utah.	10.00
		Keith, J. E., Wilson, Ida.	50.00	Pon Bros., Johnstonville, Cal.	30.00
		Keller, Emery, Lima, Mont.	15.00	Phillips, P. M., Idaho Falls, Ida.	10.00
		Kenison, Edgar W., Nicholia, Mont.	10.00	Pollock, T. E., Flagstaff, Ariz.	50.00
		Kinney, Joe C., Cokeville, Wyo.	100.00	Port James, Oakley, Ida.	10.00
		Kilkenny, John, Heppner, Ore.	25.00	Portland Union Stock Yards Co., No. Portland, Ore.	10.00
		Knollin, A. J., Pocatello, Ida.	25.00	Powers, M. I., Flagstaff, Ariz.	50.00
		Kohler, K. O., Ellensburg, Wash.	10.00	Pyramid Land & Stock Co., Con- stantia, Cal.	25.00
		Kuony, Frank, Beckley, Ore.	12.00		
		L. U. Sheep Co., Dickie, Wyo.	50.00		
		LeBarron, A. L., Flagstaff, Ariz.	20.00		
		LeNoir, Jas. L., Malta, Mont.	30.00		
		Laidlaw & Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho.	50.00		

Price, F. A. & B. D., Salt Lake City	20.00	Sun River S. & L. Co., Helena, Mont	25.00
Price, R. G., Gannett, Ida.....	20.00	Sweney and Rogers, Nicholia, Mont	10.00
Reno, Bert, Gillette, Wyo.....	20.00	Thompson, Jacob, Ephriam, Ut.....	50.00
Rettie, Wm., Fossil, Ore.....	10.00	Taylor, Alex, North Yakima, Wash..	20.00
Ritter, N. J., Junction, Ariz.....	15.00	Taylor, John G., Lovelocks, Nev.....	50.00
Ross, John H., Chico, Mont.....	10.00	Taylor, W. W., Driggs, Ida.....	10.00
Rhodes, Will M., Sheridan, Mont....	10.00	Teigen, Mons P., Teigen, Mont.....	50.00
Rich, R. C., Burley, Ida.....	20.00	Thomson Bros., Mayfield, Ida.....	10.00
Rich Sheep Co., Blackfoot, Ida....	20.00	Tinsley & Wilkes, Hysham, Mont..	10.00
Rooper, H. C., Antelope, Ore.....	5.00	Trask, M. F., Ballatine, Mont.....	10.00
Ross, C. F., Mt. Home, Ida.....	10.00	Turnbull, T., Mooreville, Ore.....	30.00
Rothrock, F. M., Spokane, Wash....	50.00	Union Land & Cattle Co., Reno, Nev	50.00
Salmon, T. Hunter, Kemmerer, Wyo..	25.00	Union Stock Yards Co., S. Omaha,	
Scott, W. U., Eagleville, Cal.....	10.00	Neb.	50.00
Smith, J. B., Kemmerer, Wyo.....	10.00	Van Sicklin Sheep & Land Co., Wel-	
Smith, J. E. Livestock Co., Pilot Rock,		ser, Idaho	50.00
Ore.	50.00	Valley Stock Yards & Grain Co.,	
Sorenson, Fred, Brigham City, Utah	10.00	Valley, Neb.....	10.00
Sprinkle, J. L., Chinook, Mont.....	50.00	Wood, A. A. & Sons, Saline, Mich....	20.00
Strom, Peter, Grand View, Idaho....	10.00	Walters H., Nyssa, Ore.....	15.00
Scott, A. E., Dell, Mont.....	10.00	Wanman, A., Moore, Ida.....	10.00
Selway & Gardiner, Anaconda, Mont.	50.00	Warren Livestock Co., Cheyenne,	
Selway Sheep Co., Dillon, Mont....	50.00	Wyo.	50.00
Servel, Xavier, Robin, Ida.....	10.00	Wheeler, D. C., Lovelocks, Nev.....	50.00
Shallenberger, P. H., Lost Cabin, Wyo	20.00	Wigglesworth & Sons, R. F., Gallo-	
Sibbert, Henry N., Grass Range, Mont	10.00	way, Ore.....	30.00
Simpson, F. W., Simpson, Nev.....	10.00	Wilcox, G. B., Red Bluff, Cal.....	10.00
Slayton, Daniel W., Lavina, Mont..	25.00	Wood Livestock Co., Spencer, Ida....	50.00
Smith and Son, Wm. R., Chicago, Ill	30.00	Woodruff, J. D., Shoshoni, Wyo....	25.00
Spencer, T. G., Ogden, Ut.....	10.00	Yearian, Mrs. Emma R., Lemhi, Ida	10.00
Steadman, George A., Sandy, Ut....	10.00	Young, Levi, Phoenix, Ariz.....	50.00
Steadman, Charles, Sandy, Utah....	10.00		
Steadman, Walter, Sandy, Ut.....	10.00		

\$4919.00

EXTENDS THANKS TO WOOL GROWERS

April 12, 1917.

Mr. F. J. Hagenbarth,
President, National Association of
Wool Growers,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

In adjourning the committee, (on raw materials of National Defense Council), to be called at a future date when necessity arises, I desire to not alone thank you for the time and trouble to which you individually have been placed, but also have you extend to the wool growers the sincere appreciation of the committee for their willingness and desire to be helpful.

The spirit with which you were willing to meet the situation for yourselves and for the other wool growers, is certainly very fine.

Very sincerely yours,

BERNARD M. BARUCH,
Chairman Committee on Raw Materials, National Defense Council.



M. "COLEY" WILKERSON
Sheep Salesman

TAGG BROS.
&
MOORHEAD
INC.

Live Stock Commission Agents

Union Stock Yards

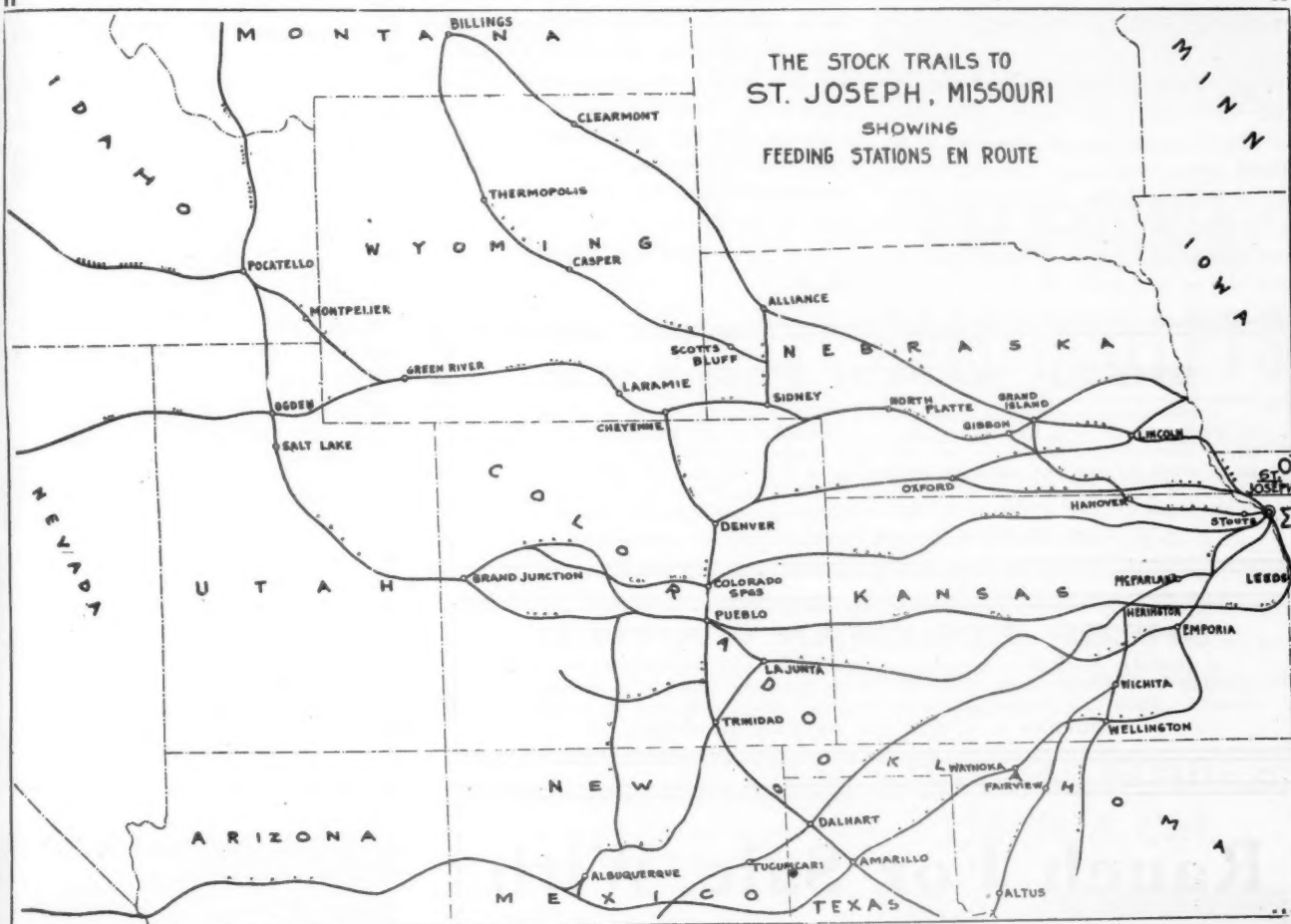
Omaha, Nebraska

We make a specialty of handling and selling

Western Sheep and Cattle

St. Joseph Stock Yards Company

THE STOCK TRAILS TO
ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI
SHOWING
FEEDING STATIONS EN ROUTE



Ship your sheep to St. Joseph. You can't
over supply us. Always a good demand
for killers, and good outlet for feeders.

GREAT HEREFORD SALE.

On May 16 at Orchard Lake, Indiana, Warren McCray sold at public auction 75 head of Hereford cattle for \$131,250, an average of \$1,750 per head. The top price of the sale was \$17,000 paid for a three-year-old bull. This is the world's record sale of Herefords.

13 CENTS FOR WYOMING LAMBS.

There has been little trading. Sheepmen have been too busy. However, we heard of one sale of breeding ewes, mixed ages, contracted for fall delivery at \$12, and the lambs contracted at 12½ cents. 13 cents is now offered freely for lambs with no takers, while good ewes are held at \$12, delivery

after shearing. In eastern Wyoming both central and northern, many ewes were sold this spring and moved out of the country, while there will be many more sold this summer and fall, owing to lack of range caused by homesteaders filing and preventing flockmasters from running their bands. For these settlers come with a prejudice against sheep, and seem to prefer to let range cattle run over their claims for nothing than lease the grazing privileges to sheepmen and get some revenue therefrom. Result, exit sheep, and the nation wonders why sheep are decreasing and wool is increasing in price.—R. W.

Salt Lake Ram Sale August 28, 29, 30, 31.

MONTANA WOOL NEWS.

Billings, Mont.—Shearing is now in progress in southern Montana, but is being retarded by unfavorable weather conditions. The clip of Beaverhead County is estimated at 3,000,000 pounds, and it has been contracted at an average price of 50 cents.

It remained for a woman to top the wool market in Sweet Grass County, Mrs. Lee Warren having disposed of her clip to Billings buyers at 51½ cents. She was measurably pleased with the proceeds of one buck—which sheared something more than \$10.

Joe Guthrie, representing Silbermann Bros., of Chicago, has paid the highest price known to Montana wool-dom for a 1917 clip—55 cents. This is the figure named in his contract with Link & Wilson for 3,000 Custer County fleeces.

Representing J. Koshland & Co., of Boston, C. F. Hughes has taken over the Lat Osgood clip in Custer County, amounting to about 30,000 pounds, at 54 cents, while Coffin & Gilmore secured the William Burke clip of 25,000 pounds, at 52 cents. A Carter County grower has declined an offer of 55 cents, it is said, for an exceptionally good though small clip.

Ed. Frazier, representing the American Woolen Company of Boston, has contracted the two remaining Fergus County clips of consequence—the Fergus Company and the Sam Phillips products—at 50 cents. They amount to upwards of 50,000 pounds.

Lester Work, a prominent Park County sheepman, has just returned from Mexico, where he purchased 50,000 head of woolies. They are to be shipped to Montana immediately and will be placed on a forest reserve this summer, and wintered at the Work-Story ranch in Gallatin County. Mr. Work declares that there is little foundation for belief that trouble will occur between Mexico and the United States because of the fact that the interests of the two countries—especially livestock—preclude.

Get us a new subscriber.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE

I offer for sale my ranch, sheep, and all equipment consisting of 10,500 acres of winter range with 3-mile frontage on Columbia River—80 acres of alfalfa. Forest Reserve for three bands of ewes and lambs near loading point. Pumping plant, shed for lambing, farming land to grow 500 tons hay, 5-acre orchard, 24 horses, 26 head of cattle and all my sheep. This is one of the best sheep ranches in the state of Washington. For further information, address the Owner.

K. O. KOHLER, 803 E. Second Street, Ellensburg, Washington.

SHEEP FOREMAN WANTED

A desirable position is open for an experienced and reliable man capable of handling successfully from 10,000 to 15,000 breeding ewes in a mountainous country. State full particulars, references and salary expected in first letter.

ADDRESS P. O. BOX 753, HELENA, MONTANA.

Ranch For Sale With Sheep

"8000 Merino ewes, about 3400 acres deeded land, 10,000 acres leased lands, with sheep wagons, supply wagons, horses, pack saddles and complete range equipment. Forest permit for one band. There is an abundance of open range and it never will be dry farmed. Mountain range for summer and salt sage for winter. We have never fed but very few of our sheep, at no time to exceed 10 per cent. Then but a few weeks. Our loss last winter was less than 5 per cent."

These sheep have been on this range for 17 years with never a serious loss. Winter range is only 25 miles from a sugar factory and an abundance of the cheapest alfalfa in Wyoming. Railroad only 15 miles from center of winter range. Ewes are all young and the smooth kind. For full particulars write. Price \$140,000.00 for everything. Will carry \$20,000.00 against range for 5 years at 7 per cent. October 10th to 20th delivery.

Address Box 83, Douglas, Wyo., or this office

RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I offer for 1917 500 YEARLING RAMBOUILLET RAMS. These are big, smooth, heavy woolled rams from registered parents.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

RAMBOUILLETS



I am offering 250 RAMBOUILLET YEARLING RAMS and 200 EWES, all REGISTERED. Also 7 Young Home Raised Registered Percheron Stallions.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



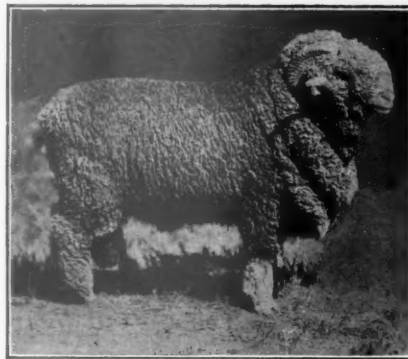
I offer for this season 800 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, large, smooth and heavy woolled.

C. N. STILLMAN
Sigurd, Utah

KANSAS CITY SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts of sheep, lambs and goats in May totaled 98,504 head, as compared with 172,996 in May last year. The main item of decrease was muttens and goats from Texas, the San Antonio district sending practically no muttens this year, and only about 15,000 goats, while receipts from that section in May last year was around 72,000 head. Not as many spring lambs from native territory arrived as usual, owners holding these back for a growth of wool before offering them. Woolled lambs from feed lots made up a large portion of the supply, and Arizona sent a fair number of spring lambs and ewes, California about 8,000 head. A fair run of goats is expected in June, and some South Texas muttens, also a normal supply of native spring lambs, and receipts may equal June last year, when receipts were 110,960 head.

Prices continued to advance through the month till the beginning of the last week, when there was a violent reverse in the market situation. The last drove of woolled lambs to arrive sold at the extreme top of the market for all previous time here at \$20.55. Spring lambs reached \$19.25, clipped lambs \$17.50, but lambs have receded around \$1.25 from the extreme top reached, up to June 1st. Arizona clipped ewes sold up to \$12.25 the last week of the month, and on the last day of the month consignments of California spring lambs sold at \$17.50, \$17.75 and \$18. On May 23rd goats reached the highest prices ever recorded here, Texas Angoras to killers at \$11.75, and goats for browsing purposes at \$11.25, a small drove of California kid browsing goats at \$12. One week later, on the 30th, fat goats sold at \$8 to \$8.25, and browsers at \$8 to \$8.50. There was no great increase in the supply of sheep, lambs or goats, but prices declined as a result of a very bearish attitude of packers, due to approaching hot weather, and falling off in meat requirements of consumers because of more plentiful supply of vegetables. Apparently the market has



One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

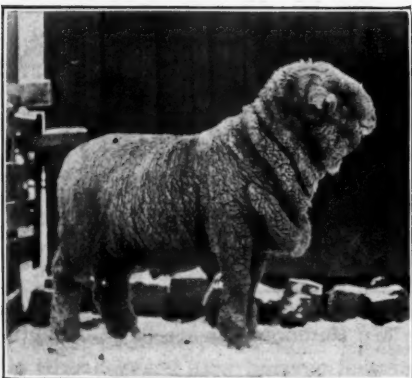
Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,
Egerton, Kent, England

Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Specialty made of show herds, show
flocks, show horses for the Panama
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.



One of Our Yearlings

Rambouillets—American Merinos

WE offer a large number of extra choice Rambouillet range rams as well as single stud rams, large, heavy woolled fellows.

We also offer American Merino rams in any sized lot.

Our rams are all rugged and healthy and have always given good satisfaction.

BALDWIN SHEEP CO.
HAY CREEK, OREGON



One of Our Ewes.

steadied somewhat, after the extraordinary decline in the last week, but reliable forecasts concerning the trend of prices cannot be made.

J. A. RICKART.

WOOL IMPORTS DECREASE.

From the reports of the Department of Commerce it is shown that during the nine months ended March 31, 1917, imports of wool into the United States decreased 174,136,672 pounds from the imports of the corresponding nine months in 1915-16. The total imports of wool for the nine months in 1915-16 were 401,080,156 pounds and for the corresponding nine months in 1916-17 they were 226,843,484 pounds, divided as follows: Class one, 172,553,827 pounds; Class two, 8,887,061 pounds; Mohair, 7,366,772 pounds; Class three, 38,035,824 pounds. The total imports of all manufacturers of wool for the nine months of 1915-16 amounted to \$11,779,491, and in the nine months of 1916-17 to \$13,025,092, showing an increase in the value of imports of \$1,245,601.

American-made wool wearing apparel to the value of \$3,400,460 was exported in the nine months' period of 1916-17, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year of \$15,073,593, when the total amounted to \$18,474,053.

Our imports of all manufactures of wool during the nine months of the year 1916-17 amounted to \$13,025,092, and our corresponding domestic exports for the same period, rags, ready-made clothing, etc., to \$13,615,947, an excess of exports over imports for the period of only \$590,855.

FOR THE RED CROSS.

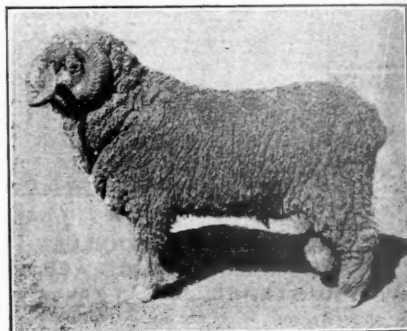
About a month ago we received your letter, extending an invitation to the members of the association to contribute to a patriotic fund to be turned over to the Red Cross to use in the purchase of woolen blankets for our soldiers. About that time we were feeding some pretty high-priced hay and other feed, and there was consid-

erable talk of the government's fixing the price of wool below the present cost of production. Consequently we decided it would be well to wait to see if we had anything to contribute after paying the feed bills. Prospects are looking brighter now. Grass is getting pretty good and it looks as though we would get a fair price for our wool. Consequently we take pleasure at this in contributing our might to so worthy a cause. Enclosed is our check for \$25.

HOUGHTELIN SHEEP COMPANY.

Get us a new subscriber.

RAMBOUILLETS



We have been consistent breeders of the best for many years. We bred and sold the next highest priced ram in the Salt Lake sale, sold for \$800.

We have sold stud rams to head nearly all America's leading flocks.

Our sheep have won in the largest shows of the breed. We offer some select stud rams, showing size, form and fleece, combined with breeding of prepotency unexcelled. See our consignment at the next Salt Lake sale.

We have established a flock of Hampshires from which we offer some choice lambs and a few ewes.

The dispersal of a leading Michigan Shropshire flock placed with us some choice yearling rams for sale.

We have bred and handled pure bred sheep all our lives, shipping to every part of this country, and to foreign lands. You need our sheep, we want your business.

A. A. WOOD & SONS
SALINE, MICH.

WOLF PROOF FENCES.

At your request I shall try to outline the best kind of a fence for coyotes. Am enclosing one of our west Texas folders which shows various styles of Wolf Proof Fencing of which we find that the 16-wire 41-inch style and also a 20-wire 51-inch high fence to be our best Wolf Proof. These fences not only turn wolves but rabbits as well. Some claim that the 41-inch fence finished up with barbed wire, makes a better wolf proof fence than a higher net wire but I prefer the 51-inch fence with about four or five-barbed wires on top. I have learned from observation in traveling over Texas and from the experiences of the various ranchmen that the best preventive to keep wolves from digging under is to rock the fence at the bottom on opposite side from the wolf, using rocks 5 or 6 inches in diameter and larger. When the wolf digs under the rocks roll in and scare him away and he goes down the line trying other places with the same results. Other plans for keeping them from digging under is to stretch a 20 or 24-inch netting wire flat on the ground tying one edge to the bottom of the wolf proof fencing and weighting or staking the other edge, this on same side of the fence on which the wolf ranges. This is claimed to be very good but not as effective as rocking the fence as above mentioned, and is still more expensive. I find the successful ranchmen here who are already fenced wolf proof keep a pack of wolf hounds and should a wolf get into their pastures through gates, water gaps or might have been fenced in, they soon rid their pastures of the pest.

To emphasize the benefits derived from Wolf Proof Fencing, the ranchmen of west Texas figure that it adds from \$1.50 to \$2.50 to the value per acre of their land. Many claim that the fence pays for itself in saving on herders in from one to three years. Also say that if they had to do away with their wolf proof fencing and go back to the old style of herding, they would quit the ranch business.

As proof of the above statements I

have sold in the past six years over 5,500 miles of Page Wolf Proof Fencing, selling one firm about 200 miles and they are still buying and building wolf proof fencing.

A. J. BASEL, Del Rio, Texas.

OREGON WOOL AT 58c.

June 1. I have enclosed for you a list of the sale dates of the Oregon Wool Sales as prepared by the Oregon Wool Growers Association. A few

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We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy woolled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY
DICKIE, WYOMING

Oregon men have sold their wool at low prices, but they all regret the rash act. 52½c was offered yesterday for fine staple and 58c is the top offer for crossbreds.

W. B. BARETT, Heppner, Ore.

Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams

Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM
Dayton, Washington

Stud Rams**RAMBOUILLETS****Range Rams**

ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy woolled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1917—500 head for sale. We also offer a few hundred Lincoln and Cotswold Rams from Canada.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.

WANTS SHEEP

I have the hay, the range, the experience, and the inclination to handle a bunch of sheep in Northern Minnesota. Have you the sheep? ADDRESS
CLEO GILMAN - Libby, Montana

HAMPSHIRE

My February lambs are big masculine fellows, weigh 60 pounds at two months of age. Good for service by October. Prices right.

**R. B. SMITH,
YELLOWSTONE VIEW RANCH,
Livingston, Montana.**

Lincolns — Cotswolds

We have for 1917 one car of Cotswold yearling ewes; 50 Lincoln yearling ewes; one car of Cotswold and Lincoln yearling rams; one car of Cotswold ram lambs; one car of Lincoln ram lambs. Also a few choice stud rams of either breed.

**R. S. ROBSON & SON,
Denfield, Ontario, Canada.**

1000**Shropshire Rams
For Sale**

C. E. BARNHART SUISUN, CALIF.

"SHEEP DISEASES"

Just published; 237 pages; 75 illustrations of breeds; poisonous plants, parasites, etc. Written from a western standpoint; complete, concise and practical. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, from author.

DR. E. T. BAKER, Moscow, Idaho

Mention the National Wool Grower

**HAMPSHIRE**

I offer for this season

200 Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs.

100 Purebred Hampshire Ewes.

10 Registered Hampshire Ram Lambs.

These are choice Hampshires dropped early.

J. J. CRANER, Corrine, Utah

LAMB CROP VERY SHORT.

I am on a tour through the length of the San Luis Valley, Colorado, down into New Mexico via Taos, Santa Fe, and Albuquerque. I am now at Cuba, New Mexico, on my way in a northwesterly direction to Aztec, Farmington, and then to Durango, Colorado. I am trying to familiarize myself with the sheep outlook in this part of the country.

The sheep in the San Luis Valley, Colorado, although we had a very mild winter, are in the worst condition that they have been in for twenty years. They were fed more than usual, but the winter is not over yet and all the feed is gone, very little grass and no old grass. A few herds lambled in March and April. They did fairly well. The owners were fixed for early lambing and saved most of the lambs, but later lost lots of lambs on account of short feed and the grass commencing so slowly.

The large majority of the herds lamb in May; some a little earlier than others. The early ones were caught in a very severe snow storm about ten days since and found themselves in the midst of lambing in 18 inches of snow; the later ones are in the midst of lambing now with the weather cold and blustery with snow squalls and no grass. The losses among the bands of sheep will run from 10 to 40 per cent; the percentage of lambs saved will run from 40 to 75 per cent.

Here in New Mexico, according to the best information, I can obtain on my trip, the sheep are in a worse condition than in Colorado as they do not feed here, and the grass is just as late in proportion as it is in Colorado. They tell me the loss here among the sheep will be from 20 to 50 per cent, and

the percentage of lambs saved from 10 to 70, the worst loss of lambs is in the southern part of the states, owing to extreme drouth.

Very little shearing has been done here yet, and none in the San Luis in Colorado. No wool or lambs have been contracted there yet to speak of. Growers expect to get at least 50c for wool and from 12½ to 15c for lambs.

I firmly believe, basing my judgment on the best information I can obtain from all quarters, that, counting the percentage on the number of sheep that went into winter last fall, there will not be more than a 50 per cent lamb crop all over the West.

T. M. ALEXANDER.

May 21, 1917.

LIVESTOCK SHIPPING**CONTRACTS**

Last August, Senator Cummins secured passage of an amendment to the interstate commerce law which prohibits the railroads from limiting their liability in the transportation of ordinary livestock. In a recent decision on this point the Interstate Commerce Commission said:

"The act, as amended, fixes upon the carrier liability for the full actual loss, damage, or injury caused by it to ordinary live stock, and invalidates any limitation or attempted limitation of that liability, wherever or in whatever form it is found. Ordinary live stock is excepted from the property as to which we are empowered to authorize or require the establishment of rates, dependent upon declared or released value. * * *

"The shipper or lawful holder of the receipt or bill-of-lading for ordinary livestock should be free to press his claim for recovery in full for loss, damage, or injury caused by the carrier, and rates for the transportation of such livestock may not be stated in a manner to require a representation of the value. This is not saying that value may not be considered, and duly weighed as an element in determining what reasonable rates shall be established."

CHICAGO SHEEP PRICES.

Prices on bulk of sheep and lambs
for the weeks:

Week ending—	Bulk	Top Sheep
May 5	\$11.00@13.50	\$14.25
May 12	11.00@13.15	14.75
May 19	13.00@14.25	16.00
May 26	12.50@14.75	17.00
June 2	12.00@13.50	15.00

Lambs

April 7	\$12.00@15.40	\$15.50
April 14	12.25@15.85	16.00
April 21	12.10@16.00	16.00
April 28	12.85@16.75	16.90
May 5	13.65@17.50	17.65
May 12	14.25@18.85	19.00
May 19	15.75@20.25	20.40
May 26	16.00@20.50	20.60
June 2	15.25@19.40	19.75

Weekly average price of sheep and
lambs:

Week ending—	Sheep	Lambs
January 6	\$ 9.50	\$13.30
January 13	9.75	13.70
January 20	10.00	14.00
January 27	10.50	14.05
February 3	10.65	14.20
February 10	11.00	14.35
February 17	11.40	14.45
February 24	11.60	14.35
March 3	11.30	14.00
March 10	11.40	14.60
March 17	11.45	14.55
March 24	12.05	14.40
March 31	12.35	14.30
April 7	12.25	14.35
April 14	12.50	14.45
April 21	11.55	14.40
April 28	11.75	15.00
May 5	12.00	15.15
May 12	12.00	16.50
May 19	13.65	17.25
May 26	13.90	16.90
June 2	12.60	15.75

BUYS WOOLEN BLANKETS.

Enclosed is \$50 to help on the one
thousand blankets for the soldiers.
This is the thing for the wool growers
to do. If in the future you wish to
do more, advise us.

LEVI YOUNG, Phoenix, Ariz.

EWES FOR SALE

We have 4000 fine woolled ewes for sale. Also 3200 half blood
Shropshire lambs.

E. McLENNAN

SHANIKO, OREGON

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm

UTAH BOY

This flock carries many prizes
in the Western States.

I offer for 1917, 500 head of
registered flock headers and
range yearling rams. Also a
limited number of ewes, of the
same type. Get your orders in
early and save money.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Phone 111.

P. O. Box 219

RAMBOUILLETS

RANGE RAMS
STUD RAMS

MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS



MOUNTAIN DELL RAMBOUILLETS

I offer for 1917 a select assortment of Stud Rams and Ewes as
well as 1000 head of eligible to register Range Rams.

JOHN H. SEELY,

::

Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Additional Entries For Salt Lake Ram Sale

Consigned by J. F. Detwiler, Filer,
Idaho.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by Brown Bros. Sheep Co.,
Twin Falls, Idaho.

5 Hampshire Stud Rams.

100 Shropshire Yearling Rams.

Consigned by J. G. Berry & Son,
Boise, Idaho.

20 Oxford Ram Lambs.

Consigned by C. A. Cairns, Meridian,
Idaho.

20 Oxford Yearling Rams.

Consigned by Chas. Howland, Cam-
bridge, Idaho.

50 Lincoln Ram Lambs.

25 Hampshire Ram Lambs.

Consigned by J. E. Magleby & Son,
Monroe, Utah.

15 Cotswold Yearling Rams.

200 registered SHROPSHIRE rams and ewes

Not the cheap fake pedigree kind. We record in the American Shropshire Association; the only Shropshire record ever recognized by Uncle Sam. Car lots can only be supplied for early summer shipment.

J. D. A. GREEN, Mgr., Oakland, Illinois

Sheep for Sale or Lease

For sale or lease 4239 head of high grade rambouillet sheep to the highest responsible bidder with sufficient security.

The sheep to be delivered at Osceola, Nevada or any attainable point within 200 miles of Osceola October 1st, 1917. Bids must be in by July 1st, 1917 accompanied by a certified statement of security offered.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Address JENS P. PETERSON, Scipio, Utah



A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City, Utah

Rams for Sale

THE LAMB SLAUGHTER CRANK.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the International Livestock Exposition, at Chicago, a slaughter restriction crank gained an audience. Garbed in customary polysyllabic verbiage, he presented a resolution advising the United States government to prohibit slaughter of ewe lambs. That the proposition was rejected goes without saying. About the same time a gathering of meat retailers advocated prohibition of slaughter of all lambs under the age of one year. Both propositions are equally indefensible, but they serve to illustrate how crankism is running wild. A no less important personage than Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, fathered a calf slaughter restriction bill recently and actually proposed to prevent cattlemen from selling females under six years of age for slaughter.

Many sheepmen raise lambs that are useful only for mutton purposes and have shaped their operations with that object. To require them to hold early-dropped blackface ewe lambs for reproduction purposes could have but one result, driving them out of business. It is improbable that the powers that be will interfere in the matter. The most effective method of encouraging wool and mutton production is by placing as few restrictions on the grower as possible.

J. E. P.

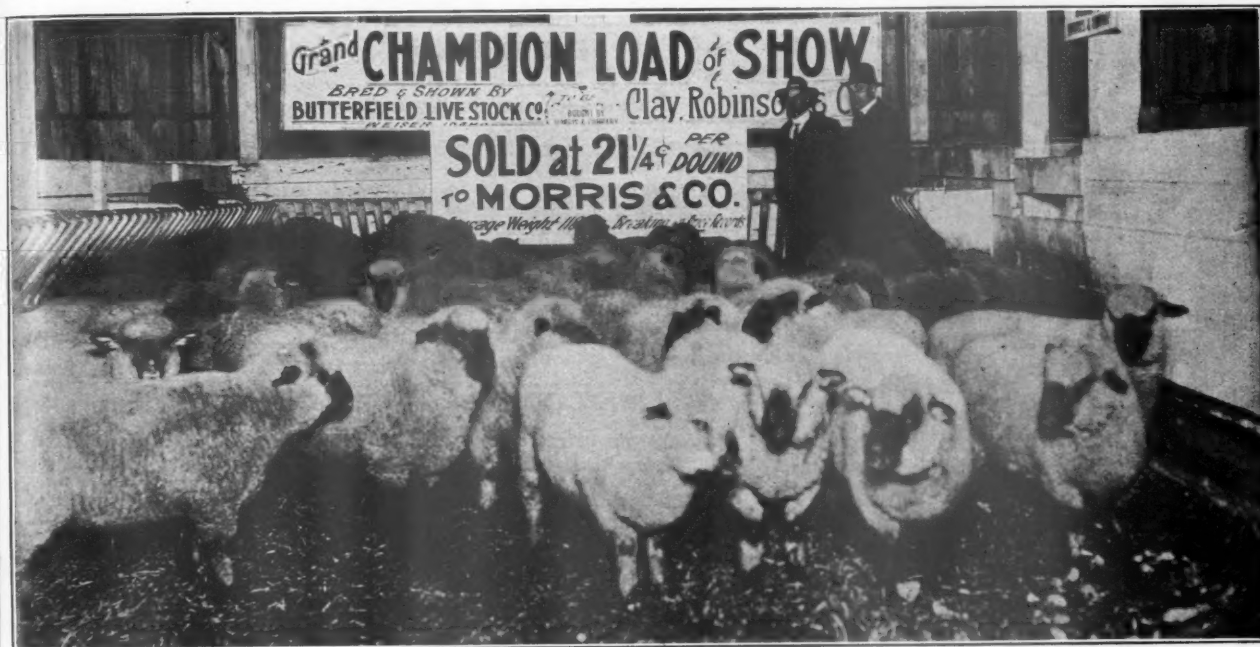
COLORADO IS CONTRACTING.

"Contracts for feeding lambs for October delivery have been made at prices ranging from \$10@12.50 per hundred-weight, which is \$2.50@4.00 higher than last year," said A. C. Sly, of Eaton. "The price looks high, but about a year ago trouble was predicted for those who had the temerity to get in on an \$8 basis, yet lambs bought considerably higher than that figure made big money. If the thin stock is available, it is probable that northern Colorado will repeat the output of the season just closed next year as every energy is being bent to put up feed."

Get us a new subscriber.

BUTTERFIELD LIVE STOCK COMPANY, Ltd.

**Breeders of High-Class Registered and Pure Bred Sheep
Rambouillets — Hampshires — Lincolns**



First Prize and Grand Champion Car Load of Fat Lambs
International Live Stock Exposition, December 2nd to 9th, 1916, Chicago, Illinois.

Lambs weighed at Chicago 118 pounds, sold for 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound, \$25.10 each, selling for \$10.00 per hundred pounds higher than the Grand Champion load in 1913.

The above winning lambs were raised on the range by Hugh Sproat, Mayfield, Idaho, from Rambouillet-Cotswold ewes and BUTTERFIELD HAMPSHIRE RAMS and outweighed the First Prize car load range raised yearling wethers 23 pounds each, and out-dressed them 3.3 per cent.

OUR OFFERING FOR 1917 CONSISTS OF:

Registered and Pure Bred Rambouillet Rams

Registered and Pure Bred Hampshire Rams

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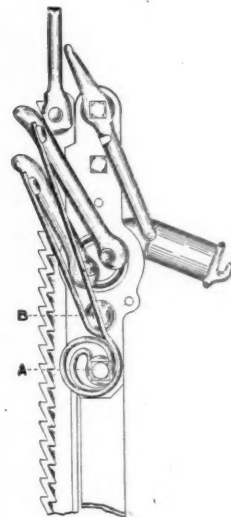
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Corriedale
Yearlings

1st Prize Yearling Ram and Yearling Ewe, International Livestock Show, Chicago, 1916

E. N. BISSELL.

The other day came news of the passing to eternal rest of an old friend who was probably the oldest and most widely known sheep breeder in America, E. N. Bissell, of East Shoreham, Vermont.

He had bred Vermont Merinos on the farm where he died practically all his long life of seventy-six years, for he inherited the farm and flock from his father. He was a real constructive breeder; he had definite ideas as to what constituted his ideal Merino and he understood the principles of breeding whereby he could secure the attainment of those ideals in animal form. Merinos of his breeding found place in the leading stud flocks of the United States while breeders in South America, Africa, and Australia sought the products of his handiwork.

He was one of the pioneer exporters of American purebred livestock. In 1882 he landed in Sydney the first American sheep exported and sold by an American in Australia. A few years later he collected the largest single shipment of American sheep ever exported and sent them to that faraway island continent. In 1887 he exported Merinos and Galloway cattle to Argentine. Later he sent sheep to South Africa, and in recent years he had made considerable shipments of Merinos to the Dark Continent and to Uruguay. He possessed to a remarkable degree that New England daring and love of adventure wherein the question of profit was naturally a potent factor but yet was subordinate to the satisfaction of traveling new ways and discovering and opening new markets.

To American sheepmen he rendered invaluable service not only as a constructive breeder of stud sheep which produced immeasurable improvements upon the average flocks and as the pathfinder to foreign lands for the products of American breeders, but he was one of the strong men who helped to carry for years the burden of the National Association. He was a firm believer in the power of organization. He was one of the leaders in

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conceiving and establishing the organization of the Vermont Merino Sheep Breeders' Association, and was one of its first presidents. He was also its first delegate to the National Association, and for years was one of the leading members of the latter, maintaining a lively interest in the work long after Vermont had ceased to be the powerful factor it once had been in American sheep industry. He even sent an exhibit from his flock half way across the continent to the last show held in connection with the association meeting.

He was ever alert to assist men or means which would improve the industry with which he was vitally concerned. He was a great breeder. He was affable, courteous, cultured, hospitable to a fault, a true gentleman in every sense of the world. He lived a long life and did his work well. May he receive the reward of a good and faithful servant.—R. W.

FROM WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Forty per cent of the sheep in Pennsylvania is to be found in Washington and Green Counties. The clip this year will not exceed that of last year and there is no rush on the part of the farmers to get into the sheep business, notwithstanding the fact that wool is being held around the dollar mark. It is predicted by many that wool will reach a higher mark before many months. With corn at \$2; wheat, \$3; oats, 90c and potatoes, \$4 per bushel, there is a disposition among farmers in the eastern states to convert their crops into cash. Sheep in southwestern Pennsylvania are bringing \$14 per head at public sales, which indicates that the purchaser contemplates about \$1 per pound for the fleece. The propaganda, "Raise More Sheep," so far as the East is concerned, has not had the much desired effect up to date. It is our opinion that any increase in the number of sheep in eastern states will be slow in manifesting itself.

M. A. COOPER.

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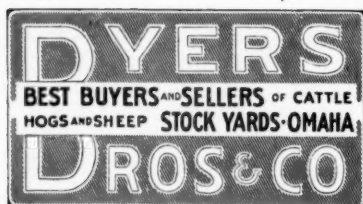
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*To Robt. S. Blastock,
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*"Cable more money, have bought your account
Twelve Stud Rams, Eighty Stud Ewes, best in
England."*

*Signed, B. J. Waters,
Salisbury, England.*

**The whole of this Importation together with the best Hampshires from Walnut Hall will be offered
for your approval at THE SECOND ANNUAL RAM SALE, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 28th.**



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J. R. Snyder of Sodus, New York, has been using his WHITE 1½-2-Ton Truck mainly for hauling of celery from his farm to the storage, a distance of five miles. Last season, for a period of seven weeks, the truck was operated continuously six days a week, averaging from 80 to 100 miles a day. The average load was 42 crates of celery. The route traveled by the truck does not include a single foot of state or improved highway and was encountered regardless of its dry or muddy condition. During all this time the entire cost of up-keep amounted to 30 cents and Mr. Snyder states that his WHITE is still in the pink of condition, though not a new truck by any means.

IT IS THE LIGHT OF SUCH PERFORMANCE AS THIS THAT GROCERS,
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NOTES OF THE SHEEP TRADE.

Good spring lambs have been realizing around \$9 per head this season, and the price has been provocative of much interesting reminiscence. A buyer for one of the big concerns, who took a load at \$20 per hundredweight, recalled a purchase during the depression period at approximately 65c per head and a Montana man told of selling a consignment of about 2,000 head at 75c each on the Chicago market. "That same evening I had dinner with a friend at a highbrow hotel on Michigan Avenue and the charge for roast lamb was 75c an order," he added.

Contracting of new crop lambs in the West has practically ceased. Too much money is being asked to warrant speculation, and those who made early purchases are disposed to play the market out. Feeding lambs will be high in any case, and packers will take anything fit to bleed.

The southern lamb crop in Tennessee and Kentucky has been something of a mystery this year. Reports as to its condition have been vague and probably misleading. Few reported at the Ohio River in May and if packers get more than 50 per cent of last year's crop they will be surprised.

"Our winter loss in Montana has been heavy," said Norman Poole, of

Townsend. "About half the crop of lambs has been contracted at prices ranging from 9 to 12c per pound. Wool started at three pounds for a dollar, but latterly that money has taken only two pounds. About 50 per cent of the lamb crop has been placed under contract."

"Last winter's experience teaches us that we must raise more feed or reduce our sheep holdings," said James Denning, of Idaho. "The proper way out is more feed. As usual those who made early contracts for wool and lambs secured the small end of the stick, provided, of course, that the market holds."

"Arizona flocks wintered well," said Max Rothpletz. "We are getting into the early lamb business, but dry weather is our chief handicap. As time works along, the Arizona spring lamb crop will be something to reckon with on the Kansas City market." J. E. P.

STOCK IN DENMARK.

Washington, D. C., June 1. Consul General E. D. Winslow, in relation to the number of stock in Denmark, reported from Copenhagen on April 30th as follows:

"On February 20, 1917, a special census was taken of the livestock in the Kingdom of Denmark and, contrary to expectations, the result of the investigation was very favorable and indicated that the number of animals had not decreased. The number of horses and colts is set at 538,000, as against 515,000 at the same period last year. There were 2,453,000 head of cattle, as compared with 2,290,000 the previous year. These figures are nearly as large as at the beginning of the war.

"The number of swine is reported as 1,981,000, while in the spring of 1916 the total was 1,983,000. During the period 1914-17, however, the Kingdom's swine have decreased one-fifth.

"Sheep and lambs totaled 270,000 head, as against 254,000 last year. The statistics for 1914 and 1915 show that at these same periods the Kingdom had over 500,000 of those animals.

"The number of chickens in the Kingdom was 8,250,000."

A CORRECTION.

My article in the April number of the Wool Grower stated that I started early lambing five years ago. What I probably said was fifteen years ago, but to be exact, I started early lambing in Idaho in 1897 on Raft River. The experiment seemed to be a success, and I built lambing sheds on Little Lost River in 1901, and have raised early lambs continuously since 1897, and so far as I know, was a pioneer in early lambing in the West.

A. J. KNOLLIN.

THE NEXT**INTERNATIONAL SHOW**

The directors of the International Live Stock Exposition, at a recent meeting, decided to adopt, with some few minor changes, the same liberal classification used in connection with the 1916 show for this year's event. The changes and additions decided upon are as follows:

1. In the Car Lot Division it was deemed advisable to change the rule governing eligibility for the "Short Fed Special" classes so that steers may now be entered that have not had grain between May 1st and the time application is made for entry (which is between August 1st and 15th) instead of for six months prior to these last mentioned dates.

2. An offer from Herdsmen's Club of America to furnish medals to be competed for by the contesting boys in connection with the Junior Steer Feeding Contest was accepted.

3. A request from the American Corriedale Association, asking recognition for this breed, received favorable consideration.

4. The Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jersey, Chester Whites and Hampshires were each given a \$1,000 classification on purebred barrows in event the associations representing these various breeds contributed one-half of this sum. The same liberal prizes for breeding swine will again be offered.

5. In connection with the "Students'



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We claim that Sunripe Stock Feed is economical, and that it is a highly nutritious, scientifically balanced feed for sheep. Sheepmen, who have tested it, say we are right—but you're the one to decide.

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Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley
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You are familiar with conditions that existed during past season, bad weather, delayed freights, high cost of all feed. We have a few cars of 41 to 43 per cent protein nut cake for June shipment. Wire us for delivered prices for arrival during July. There may be increased freight rates effective July 1st. Only a few cars left for shipment. You will find these a good investment.

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The "Perfect" Tag should be used because it is the lightest tag manufactured; made of aluminum; non-corrosive and non-poisonous. This ear tag is endorsed by stockmen all over the United States.

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Auto Row Salt Lake Was. 4560

Judging Contest," it was decided in order to expedite the work to have two sets of judges in the future on each class of live stock; and the trophy offered by the National Duroc Jersey Association for the student making the highest score was also accepted.

An effort is being made to secure many trophies and prizes in addition to those offered in the past, and to which attention will be called from time to time as we receive definite information from the donors.

The directors seem to take a most favorable view of the outlook and deeming it a patriotic duty to stimulate live stock production at this time, decided to spare no effort in their desire to make the coming event the greatest and best in the history of the "International."

B. H. HEIDE, Secretary.

HOW TO CUT SWEET CLOVER FOR HAY

Washington, D. C.—Examination of hundreds of acres of sweet clover in different sections of the United States during 1915 and 1916 showed that the stand on at least 50 per cent of the fields was partly or entirely killed by cutting the first crop of the second season too close to the ground. That is the report of a specialist in forage crop investigations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, included in Farmers' Bulletin 820, "Sweet Clover: Utilization," soon to be published. To prevent the loss of stands, the specialist says, farmers should examine the fields carefully before mowing to determine the height at which the plants should be cut. At least one healthy bud or young branch should be left on each stub. In fact, the plants should be cut several inches above the young shoots or buds, as the stubble may die back from 1 to 3 inches if they are cut during damp or rainy weather.

Because of the difference in the growth that sweet clover makes on different types of soil and because of the difference in thickness of stands in different fields, it is impossible, the specialist says, to state definitely the

proper height to cut the first crop the second season when a second crop is to be expected. When the field contains a good stand and when the plants have made no more than a 30-inch growth, a 5 to 6-inch stubble usually will be sufficient to insure a second crop. When fields contain very heavy stands—15 to 25 plants to the square foot—it may be necessary to leave an 8-inch stubble. When the plants have been permitted to make a 36 to 40-inch growth, a stubble 10 to 12 inches high should be left. In semi-arid regions where the plants do not make as rapid growth as in humid sections, they may, as a rule, be cut somewhat closer to the ground without injury.

The proper time to cut the first crop the second season will vary in different localities, depending upon the rainfall, the temperature, and the fertility of the soil. In no event should the plants be allowed to show flower buds or become woody before mowing. On fertile, well-limed soils in many sections, a very rapid growth is made in the spring, and often the plants will not show flower buds until about 5 feet high. On such soils it is essential that the first crop be cut when the plants are no more than 30 to 32 inches high, if hay is desired which is not stemmy, and if a second growth is to be expected. In cutting the first crop of the second season it is a good plan to use extension shoe soles on the mower so that a high stubble may be left.

It is not necessary to leave more than an ordinary stubble when cutting the sweet clover hay crop in the fall of the year of seeding. A stubble 4 or 5 inches high, however, will serve to hold drifting snow and undoubtedly will be of some help in protecting the plants from winter injury.

In some sections of the country it is difficult to cure sweet clover hay because the stand is ready to cut at a time of the year when weather conditions are likely to be unfavorable for hay making. Succulent plants like sweet clover cannot be cured into hay of good quality unless excellent weather conditions prevail during the haying period. One of the most suc-

successful methods for handling sweet clover hay is to allow the plants to remain in the swath until they are well wilted or just before the leaves begin to cure. The hay should then be raked into windrows and cocked at once. The cocks should be made as high and as narrow as possible, as this will permit better ventilation. In curing, the cocks will shrink from one-third to one-half their original size. It may take ten days to two weeks to cure sweet clover by this method, but when well cured all the leaves will be intact and the hay will have an excellent color and aroma. When sweet clover is cocked at the proper time, the leaves will cure flat and in such a manner that the cocks will readily shed water during heavy rains.

In stacking sweet clover, a cover should be provided either in the form of a roof, a canvas, or long, green grass. A foundation of rails, posts, or boards, is desirable, as this will permit the circulation of air under the stack. No instances of spontaneous combustion in sweet clover hay have been noted, says the writer of the bulletin, but this may be due to the fact that comparatively little sweet clover hay is stored in barns. The same precautions in this regard should be taken with sweet clover hay as with red clover or alfalfa.

BUYING BLANKETS.

Enclosed find a check for \$25 for the Red Cross Fund. I trust that the movement will meet with the hearty support of all wool growers, who, although the winter and spring of 1917 has used them badly, can ill afford to let pass a chance to contribute their little to such a worthy cause.

Our section of the country has had to pay toll to the inclement weather which has been with us since last December with a backward spring, holding back feed up until about the fifteenth of this month. This has caused some heavy loss in old stock, and it looks like about a 50 per cent lamb crop.

T. HUNTER SALMON, Wyoming.

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LONDON WOOL SITUATION.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Defense of the Realm Regulations the Army Council hereby order as follows:

(1) No person shall without a permit issued by or on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts invoice or deliver any crossbred tops after the date of this order, whether in pursuance of any contract entered into prior to the date hereof or otherwise.

(2) Possession is hereby taken of all crossbred tops existing on the date hereof and not already invoiced or delivered to spinners, and notice is hereby given that the Army Council intend to take possession of all crossbred tops that may hereafter be produced.

(3) For the purposes of this order crossbred tops shall be deemed to include all qualities of tops described as 58's and below in accordance with the custom of the Bradford Conditioning House.

By order of the Army Council, dated April 27, 1917.

Under the above order crossbred tops may not be invoiced or delivered except under permit issued on behalf of the Director of Army Contracts. The Army Council are requisitioning all crossbred tops suitable for military purposes, whether sold or unsold. Samples must be sent to the War Department Top Distribution Office, Great Northern Hotel, Bradford. After examination of the samples suitable tops will be taken over and the remainder

will be released for delivery and invoicing in pursuance of contracts for sale effected before the Army Council order of April 19th, prohibiting the sale of wool, tops, and noils. Payment will be made on the basis of the civilian issue prices published on January 11, 1917.—Bradford Wool Record.

TO TEST WOOL AUCTIONS.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia wool trade held Wednesday, May 16th, at the Corn Exchange Bank, it was decided unanimously by the trade that the wool auction plan be given a trial and after some discussion all agreed that the name "Philadelphia Wool Auctions" was the one best suited for the purpose.

A committee of three consisting of Charles S. Caldwell, president of the Corn Exchange Bank; H. J. Kenderdine of J. Bateman & Co. and Charles J. Webb of C. J. Webb & Co., were appointed to nominate a Board of Governors of twelve men as outlined in the following letter which was sent out by Mr. Caldwell earlier in the week on behalf of the committee. These nominations will be submitted to the entire trade at a later meeting for their approval and when so approved they will draw up rules, etc., governing all trading at the auction.—Commercial Bulletin.

ENGLISH WOOL AFFAIRS.

In reporting upon trade conditions in Bradford, England, U. S. Consul Ingram, on May 9th, said of the wool trade:

"In the wool trade the problem of supplies of the raw material and the difficulty of regulating its distribution have since the beginning of the year been growing steadily greater, and as a consequence the government control extended. In February the grievances of the trade at the restrictions imposed on them were voiced in parliament and it was promised that the wool advisory panel, composed of representative men in the trade, should be reconstructed on a broader basis; but although posi-

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Solicit consignments and offer best facilities for the handling and sale of wool. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading. Write for our booklet recently issued "*How to Sell Your Wool Advantageously.*"

June, 1917

THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

55

tions on that panel were given to some of those who had been agitating against government control, as soon as they became fully aware of the difficulties of the situation they agreed to a still more strict control by the government. Since April 19th the sale of wool, tops, and noils has been temporarily prohibited and consequently new business has been impossible.

"The policy of the government in regard to the control of the wool trade has been defined as follows:

"1. The securing of all necessary military requirements.

"2. The building up of adequate reserves in case of shortage of supplies through lack of transportation.

"3. The encouragement of the export of manufactured goods in order to relieve exchange disparities.

"4. A determined effort to put a check on the present inflated values.

"It is evident therefore that so far as wool goods are concerned, the production for exports must be seriously affected. At the last monthly meeting of the Wool Exports Subcommittee it was stated that the British public had been making extravagant purchases of woolen cloth and fabrics for the purpose of dress, and that such purchases were against public interest. Figures of a recent census showed that with reasonable economy on the part of the public there were sufficient stocks of cloth in the country for at least 12 months and possibly for 18 months. Production on that account is consequently likely to be severely restricted."

COTSWOLD WOOL AT FIFTY-FIVE CENTS

The Deseret Sheep Company, of Boise, that carries an advertisement of purebred Cotswold sheep in the pages of this paper, has recently sold the clip from its purebred flock at 55c per pound. These sheep were shorn in the vicinity of Nyssa, Oregon, and so far as we are advised this is the highest price yet paid in Idaho for any kind of wool.

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.

Established 1848

WOOL MERCHANTS

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Jeremiah Williams & Co.

WOOL

Commission
Merchants

481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah

CRIMMINS & PEIRCE CO.

WOOL MERCHANTS

Foreign and Domestic Wool and Mohair
Wool, Silk, Camel Hair, Alpaca and Mohair Noils
Woolen and Worsted Waste

MAIN OFFICE **281 Summer Street** BOSTON MASS.

Branch Offices: Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah

Foreign Office, Bradford, England



Kreso Dip No. 1

(STANDARDIZED)

The Dependable Dip

KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites

For the treatment of Sheep Scab, Mange, Ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of Shear Cuts, Scratches and Wounds.

A Dip That Does the Work Without Injury

To the Animal or Fleece.

No burning of the Fibres

No Staining, No Poisoning

No Sickening

Lambs go to the mother immediately after dipping.

EASY TO USE, EFFICIENT, ECONOMICAL

Equally Good for All Livestock
Kills Lice, Mites, Fleas, etc.

A SANITARY PROTECTION
AGAINST

HOG CHOLERA

and other contagious diseases.

Experiments on live hogs prove that a 2½ per cent dilution of Kreso Dip No. 1 will kill Virulent Hog Cholera Virus in 5 minutes by contact.

Write for free descriptive booklets on the care of Sheep and all livestock.

Parke, Davis & Co.

DEPARTMENT ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Detroit, Michigan

GREAT SILOS.

The Butterfield Livestock Company, of Weiser, Idaho, has just completed the erection of two enormous silos. The photograph of them appears in this issue. Each silo is 21½ feet in diameter, 44 feet high and has a capacity of 350 tons. They are built of concrete and are of a design planned by Mr. Butterfield. These make four silos on the Butterfield farm, and more will probably be built. The silos are filled with corn grown on the Butterfield farm. This farm is one of the richest in the West and grows an average of more than 20 tons of corn per acre. The silage is fed to the ewes and lambs and Mr. Butterfield has found it a satisfactory and most economical feed. As he says: "This silage looked awfully good to me last winter when hay was \$35 per ton."

We understand that these 350-ton silos are the largest that have yet been built anywhere in the West.

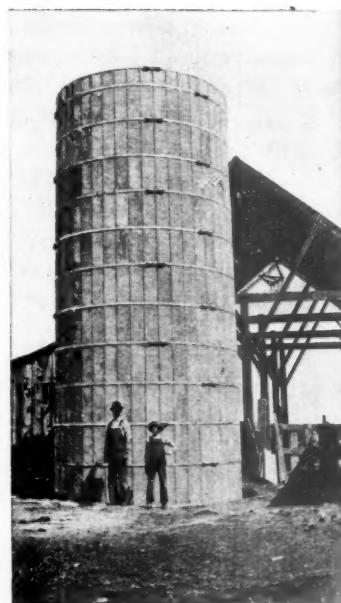
QUESTIONABLE SHEEP EXPORTATION

Laudable, but doubtful, efforts to put the sheep industry on its feet in the East are being made, but in every instance they involve the sale of ewes in small bands to farmers few of whom have had practical experience and expect sheep to "just grow" as did Topsy.

The New York Central Railroad has contracted 10,000 half-blood Lincolns for distribution along its lines and the traffic department doubtless reckons on a heavy and lucrative tonnage growing out of the operation as the agricultural expert of the system announces an intention to execute an order for 20,000 more. The agricultural department of the state of New York has contracted 3,500 head at \$11.50 per head and will distribute them to farmers in that state at cost. Results will be interesting. Experience has been that small flocks of sheep are neglected and survivors ultimately reach market in bedragled condition to sell at a mere fraction of the investment.

There is abundance of good sheep land in territory served by the New York Central Railroad and the management of that company could do effective demonstration work, at a profit by establishing sheep farms on a scale that would justify care and employment of competent help. This means making sheep husbandry a specialty after the manner in which dairying and truck farming has been developed. Any effort along other lines is preordained to failure except in a few isolated cases.

J. E. P.



SILAGE

Makes an ideal

Sheep Feed

Write us for further information

Intermountain Concrete Co.
OGDEN, UTAH

NEW ZEALAND SHEEP PELTS.

Washington, D. C.—Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, of Auckland, New Zealand, has reported to the Department of Commerce regarding the use of New Zealand sheep skins and pelts as follows:

"The British government has arranged for the purchase of the surplus New Zealand sheep skins and pelts during the period of the war. The New Zealand government has appointed valuers who inspect the skins and pelts offered for sale, other than the skins and pelts of sheep killed in meat expert slaughter houses, and supply each seller with a certificate attached to the invoice before goods are taken over for shipment. The plan involves arrangements for payment to be made by the British government within fourteen days from the time the certified invoice has been completed. Market prices will be paid for the skins and pelts purchased."

A LATE STORM IN WYOMING.

McKinley, Wyo., May 12, 1917: 'We have had the worst storm that has ever come to Wyoming so late in the season, and the losses of both sheep and cattle have been frightful. Through central Wyoming the loss would average at least 15 to 20 per cent during the storm. The snow was two feet deep in places. Some got off with rather light losses while others' losses were very heavy. We got off with a small loss compared with the storm.

There is nothing doing in wool at present; some little inquiry, but no buying. Lambs would sell readily at 12c.

J. M. WILSON.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTION.

We are advised that at a special meeting of the Boston Wool Trade Association almost four million dollars was subscribed to the liberty loan fund. Eight wool firms each subscribed for \$250,000 of the bonds, one for \$200,000, and nine for \$100,000 each. The rest was taken in smaller amounts.

CULLEN HOTEL


SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up



Save Shrinkage
between Range and Market
Use Santa Fe
Sheep-Feeding
Barns in transit

Instead of a shrinkage between range or feed lot and market, the Santa Fe will bring you more money for your sheep and lambs by fattening them in transit.

Emporia Sheep-Feeding Barns
Fatten your sheep in transit

Owned and operated by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. Capacity, 50,000 head. Scientific feeding, conducted by an expert sheep-feeder. Competent shearers, with fifteen modern shearing machines; capacity, 2,000 head daily; electric power.

The best alfalfa hay, alfalfa meal, corn and screenings. An abundance of pure water from never-failing wells.

When feed gives out at home or water fails, don't sacrifice your sheep. Turn them over to the Santa Fe, who will haul to these barns, fatten and deliver on market at your order. You will not have to pay a cent till the sheep are sold. **The sheepman's insurance against hard luck.**

You will be surprised to learn how small is the cost per head for this service. It will net you extra dollars when sheep are sold. Bill your sheep via Santa Fe, stop to feed at Emporia, and we will do the rest.

Santa Fe Emporia Sheep Barns are only a few hours away from the great Kansas City and St. Joseph live stock markets. St. Louis and Chicago markets can be reached without unloading.

Questions gladly answered. For picture folder of facts, write to

W. T. Treleven, Gen Live Stock Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., Kansas City, Mo.,
or J. B. Baker, Mgr., Emporia Sheep Barns, Emporia, Kan.

CONTINENTAL DORSET CLUB

Membership fee, \$5. "No other sheep in the world has in it the capacity for profit that has the "Dorset Horn."

President—R. C. Sharp, Wasco, Ill.
Secretary—E. Chidester, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.

Write the Secretary for information and printed matter about Dorsets.

American Shropshire Registry Ass'n

Organized 1884. 4930 Stockholders. Shares of Stock, \$5.00. No Annual Dues. Volume XXX Opened Jan. 1, 1916, Printed Matter, Blanks, and Information FREE upon Application to the Secretary.

ARTHUR BROUGHTON, - Albany, Wis.
J. M. WADE, Sec'y., LaFayette, Indiana

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Membership Fee \$10. No annual dues. Flock books free to members. Volume XVI ready for delivery and pedigrees now being received for Volume XVII. Over 77,000 sheep on record.

President—F. S. KING,
Cheyenne, Wyo.

Secretary—DWIGHT LINCOLN,
Milford Center, Ohio.

For history of the breed, list of members, rules, blanks, etc., address the Secretary.

The National Lincoln Sheep Breeders Ass'n

Write the secretary for information regarding this great wool and mutton breed of sheep.

H. M. LEE, President BERT SMITH, Secretary
Highgate, Ont. Charlotte, Mich.

When writing to advertisers please mention the National Wool Grower.

FUTURE WOOL SUPPLIES.

Wool values continue to soar despite the fact that the domestic trade is morally certain that the British embargo upon Australasian wools will be so modified as to allow this country to import within the next few months considerably more than the 50,000 bales originally allotted us. The trade is prepared to hear that this quantity will be doubled, yet they are now talking of the possibility of a \$2.50 basis for fine merino combing wools, instead of the old prospective basis of \$2.

The fact that domestic mills will be obliged to clothe an army of at least 1,500,000 men not only means that their capacity will be taxed to the limit, but that a considerable portion of the regular civilian business will have to be turned down. It means that last year's phenomenal consumption of wool will be greatly exceeded. Importations of South American and other foreign wools are being absorbed as rapidly as they come forward, and, although our takings of South American fleeces are largely in excess of those for the season of 1915-16, they will fall far short of filling the vacuum caused by the embargo upon British Colonial wools. Excepting wool held in South American markets by German manufacturers, those markets are now practically bare, and there is little prospect that the 50,000 bales or so of German owned wool will ever come to this country. Although the trade is scouring other foreign sources of wool supply they are meeting strong European competition, and their experience simply emphasizes the fact that our only hope for adequately supplying our needs is in Australia.

The latest advices from Australian and New Zealand markets indicate that not more than a third of the season's clip remains in those colonies. The trade has no knowledge of the amount of the Australasian clip that now rests at the bottom of the ocean, but it is fair to presume that it is a large total, for there is definite knowledge that the wool needs of Great Britain and her European Allies are still urgent. In

view of the increasing seriousness of the submarine menace it would seem good policy for Great Britain to ship a large portion of the balance of the Australasian wools via this country, if not to hold a large portion of these wools in warehouses here.—Textile World.

CONTRACTING HAY.

In Idaho the sheepmen are already contracting hay at \$10 per ton in the stack. We know of one party that has contracted 1,000 tons at that price and several sheepmen who have contracted smaller amounts at the same figure. Last year this same hay opened up at \$6 but soon advanced to \$7 at which much was contracted. Last year the crop was short on account of the late June freeze. This year the crop will be no heavier on account of the late season as well as the fact that much alfalfa land has been plowed up to seed to grain crops, potatoes and sugar beets. Then considerable alfalfa froze out last winter. The farmer who can sell alfalfa in the stack at \$10 per ton measured up as is customary will find alfalfa his most profitable crop when costs of production are considered.

The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmers' sheep in existence. Hampshires sold for the highest average price at the National Wool Growers auction sale in September, 1916. The sheep that won the first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car wether lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages. The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the Secretary for information.

Robert Blastock, President, Donerail, Ky.
Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary, 36 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.